The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 2441. NEW-YORK. MONDAY, JULY 18, 1859 PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE INDIAN.

INTELLIGENCE TWO DAYS LATER

The Allied Army Beyond the Mincio.

PREPARATIONS FOR INVESTING VERONA.

Peschiera Besieged by the Sardinians.

The French Operations in the Adriatic.

Austrians Retiring Before Garibaldi in the Valtelline.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS AGREED UPON.

Tranquilizing Assurances from Prussia to France.

AN INQUIRY INTO THE PERUGIA MASSACRE.

BRITISH PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

Cotton Dull — Breadstuffs Declining — Provisions Heavy.

CONSOLS 93@93 1-4.

FATHER POINT, C. E., Sunday, July 17.

The steamship *Indian*, from Liverpool, at about noon of the 6th inst., passed this station at 3 P. M. today, and will be due at Quebec at 5 A. M. of Monday.

The steamship *North Briton*, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool at 11 P. M. of the 5th.

The steamer *City of Washington* was to leave Liverpool, and the *Ariel* to leave Southampton for New-York on the afternoon of the 6th.

THE WAR IN ITALY.

The following telegrams show the course of events.

A private dispatch from the French head quarters, dated the 3d, says: "This morning at 7 o'clock, the Emperor quitted Volta in order to cross the Mincio, and established his head-quarters at Vallegio. We are only four leagues from Peschiera, the siege of which was begun two days ago by the Sardinians. Cannons were heard night and day in that direction. The Austrian advanced post is but a short distance from Villa Franca, which is occupied by the corps of Marshal NEIL. It is much doubted that the Austrian army will venture to accept a battle in the condition of demoralization and stupor into which they have fallen since our victory at Solferino.

FIUME, Monday, July 4.

It is asserted that French troops, amounting to ten thousand men, have disembarked at Lossino Piccolo an island in the Adriatic, and that the bridge to Cherso, an adjacent island, has been destroyed.

[OFFICIAL.]

VALLEGIO, Monday, July 4.

The French army, increased by Prince NAPOLEON'S corps, will operate against Verona, whilst part of the Sardinians begin the siege of Peschiera. The Emperor having sent back the wounded officers without exchange, and having requested an exchange of prisoners, an armistice has arrived with the announcement that the Emperor of Austria will also send back without exchange, the wounded prisoners of the Allies, and that His Majesty is equally desirous for the exchange of others.

[OFFICIAL.]

TURIN, Monday, July 4.

On the 29th ult. the Sardinians more closely invested the exterior fortifications of Peschiera, situated on the right bank of the Mincio. Our army crossed the river on the 30th to invest Peschiera, also on the left bank.

BERNE, Tuesday, July 5.

The Austrians have withdrawn from Bormio. The Piedmontese are advancing towards the Stelvio Pass.

A report was current at Castiglione that the Austrians had entered into Verona.

The *Herald's* Turin correspondent says that 20,000 beds had been ordered down from Milan to Brescia, and 10,000 from Turin.

There were great complaints of the scarcity of provisions in the villages occupied by the Allies.

ATTITUDE OF GERMANY.

On the 4th there was an extraordinary sitting of the Federal Diet at Frankfort, where Prussia presented new and further proposals respecting the establishment, extension and command of the corps of observation on the Rhine. Immediately after the sitting, M. DE USEDOM left for Berlin.

Prussia, it is said, has given tranquilizing assurances to the French government.

A Berlin correspondent of the *Times* says that the Prussian proposals were in the hands of Russia and England. The writer says, that by the end of the week the Prussian army will be in full march. Two *corps de armée* will be stationed on the Silesian frontier in case of an unexpected attack on the part of Russia. On the lower and middle Rhine 140,000. Prussians will be stationed. When these preparations are completed Prussia will probably make her proposals to France, and these will unquestionably be refused. The same correspondent gives an outline of the propositions, which include the erection of Venice into a separate Kingdom, with the Archduke MAXIMILLIAN as King.

PAPAL STATES.

An inquiry into the late disturbances at Perugia has been ordered.

The official condemnation by the French Government of the article which appeared in the Paris *Siecle*, affirms that respect for the Papacy, form part of the programme which the Emperor is carrying out in Italy. The responsibility of the conflict a Perugia is cast on those who compelled the pontifical Government to make use of armed force for legitimate defence.

The *Moniteur de Bologna* publishes a letter of Count CAVOU addressed to the Junta of Bologna, says that the Government of the King cannot accept the union of the Romagna with Piedmont, but will direct the Roman forces to concur for the purpose of obtaining Italian independence.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Lords on the 4th, a motion for a Select Committee to inquire into the operation of the Church Rates System was agreed to.

In the House of Commons, the same evening, Mr. GRIFFITHS inquired whether the British Consul at Rio Janeiro had exercised anything to prevent a certain contract for the sale of slaves in Brazil, by a British Mining Company, from being carried into effect.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL said that the Company had been informed that they would be liable to penalty if slaves were sold.

Mr. GLADSTONE announced that a Financial Statement would be submitted as soon as the estimates were prepared.

Lord L. PAGET said it was intended during the present session to bring in a bill to carry out the recommendations of the Commissioners for manning the Navy.

Lord PALMERSTON repeated his statement, that no Reform measure could be introduced at present.

On the 5th, in the Lords, Lord STRATFORD DE RADCLIFFE gave notice of a resolution approving the neutral attitude assumed by the Government, relying on the continuance of that policy, but at the same time adopting measures for the completion of the National defences.

Lord LYNDHURST strongly advocated vigorous measures of defence, both on sea and land. He thought that a regular military force of one hundred thousand men ought to be maintained and an equal force of disembodied trained militia. He regarded the assertion, that France had no wish to invade England as undeserving of consideration. England ought to live in perfect independence of French forbearance, relying alone upon the vigor of her people.

Lord GRANVILLE deprecated the introduction of a topic of so delicate a nature. He thought Lord LYNDHURST'S remarks were calculated to annoy and irritate the French. He spoke, however, as did other members, in favor of strengthening military and naval defences.

In the Commons, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in answer to Mr. BAXTER, said the attention of the Government had been called to the contract to carry mails between Galway and the United States, but had not yet considered whether it would be advisable, in the interest of the public, that the said contract should, under certain conditions, be cancelled; he intended, however, to move for a Select Committee to inquire into the whole system of contracts.

The Fourth of July was celebrated in London by a banquet at St. James' Hall. Gen. R. B. CAMPBELL, United States Consul at London, presided. Among the guests were Messrs. DALLAS, JOHN BRIGHT, M. P., CYRUS W. FIELD and others. The usual toasts were given and responded to with much enthusiasm. Mr. DALLAS, in a speech, compared the present position of Italy to that of the United States in 1776, in its wish for independence, and, without entering into the merits of the war, expressed a warm sympathy with the spirit of the national independence, let it exist where it may, and concluded by proposing a sentiment to that effect. The chairman in proposing a toast of non-intervention, the true policy of a free Government, coupled with it in eulogistic terms the name of Mr. Bright. That gentleman responded in a characteristic speech, in which he gave his strongest assent to the toast and reiterated his admiration for American principles.

Sundry other speeches were made, and all passed off well.

CHARLES VILLIERS has been appointed President of the Poor Law Board, with a seat in the Cabinet *vice* MILNER GIBSON who accepted the post declined by Mr. CORDEN.

The London *Advertiser* gave currency to a rumor that Mr. CORDEN is likely to be offered the Governor-Generalship of Canada.

It is stated that Mr. DISRAELI was offered a Baronetcy on his retirement from office. He declined.

Mr. MURE, British Consul at New-Orleans, sued for and obtained a divorce from his wife in London.

A deputation from the Atlantic Steamship Company (Galway line) had waited on the Chancellor of the Exchequer to urge sundry improvements at Galway harbor.

It was announced that the Atlantic Telegraph Company obtain the coöperation of ROBERT STEPHENSON, Professors WHEATSTONE and THOMPSON, who, with Mr. VARLEY, consulting electrician of the Company, and other scientific individuals, will form a committee to investigate and advise as to the construction of the next cable.

Mr. SAWARD, Secretary of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, publishes letters contradictory of the absurd rumor that the cable had never been in perfect operation. He shows that there were actually transmitted a total of three hundred and sixty-six messages or thirty-nine hundred and forty words.

FRANCE.

It is again currently reported in well-informed quarters that the Emperor intended to return to Paris in the middle of July.

The vintage is expected to be superior in quality but not abundant.

The harvest in Algeria was completed.

Flour was dull and nominal in Paris. Wheat had declined 50 cents on the week.

The *corps d'armée* of PELISSIER, to observe the frontiers of the Rhine, was to be completed and established in contonments by the 13th of July. It consists of 160,000 infantry, 12,000 cavalry, and 400 cannon

The Bourse was buyant and the Three Per Cents advanced.

AUSTRIA.

The *Times'* Vienna correspondent says there was something unusual going on between France, Russia, and Turkey.

Commercial Intelligence.

LONDON MARKETS.

WHEAT dull; holders were demanding an advance, which buyers refused to accede to. SUGAR firm, COFFEE dull, with a decline of 1s. on Ceylon. TEA also dull. RICE firm. TALLOW inactive and prices weak. LINSEED OIL, 29s.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Consols closed on Tuesday the 5th, at 93¼@93⅜ for account.

American securities unchanged in price, and inactive.

LATEST.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 6th, 11 A. M.

Consols are at 93@93¼, for both money and account.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

All descriptions of BREADSTUFFS had declined slightly. The weather had been favorable for the crops. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. quote FLOUR dull, and freely offered at a slight decline on all qualities; American was quoted 10s.@13s. 6d. WHEAT very dull, and declined 2d.; Western Red is quoted at 8s.@9s. 4d.; do. White, 9s.@10s.; Southern White, 10s.@11s. 6d. CORN dull; Yellow and Mixed are freely offered, nominally at 5s. 10d.@6s. 3d.; White, 7s.@7s. 9d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF dull at nominal quotations. MESS PORK heavy, with but little inquiry. BACON dull and declined 2s. LARD dull. TALLOW unchanged in price, business moderate.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull at 38s @39s. RESIN steady; Common 3s. 9d.@3s. 11d. SUGAR quiet, pending the contemplated change in duties. COFFEE firm. RICE dull. ASHES—Pots dull at 26s.@27s.; Pearls dull.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of COTTON for the three days ending with the 5th inst., were 19,000 bales, of which 2,000 were on speculation and for export. The market closed dull but steady at the following quotations; middling Orleans, 7 3-16d., middling Uplands, 8¾ d.

STATE OF TRADE.

The advices from Manchester are favorable. All kinds of goods were slightly higher, the market was active and stocks low.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday noon.

Cotton firm and in improved demand this morning.

The Battle of Solferino—The Narrative of an English Letter Writer.

Correspondence of the London Times.

CAVRIANA, Saturday, June 25—4 A. M.

Another name has been added to the number of those places in this little hilly triangle which have been illustrated in the military history of Italy by a battle. Solferino—a name yesterday unknown to all but antiquaries and local curiosity hunters—has to day a historical signification. It represents one of the greatest battles of modern days. It was the first meeting, in full force, of the two great armies which are fighting for the fate of Italy. In all the battles and engagements hitherto fought each side had only part of its forces on the field, or, at any rate, engaged; yesterday, both brought up what they could. It was, then, the first occasion to judge of their respective power and ability. Both Emperors were at the heads of their armies, surrounded by all their most experienced advisers.

What the immediate result of this gigantic duel wa you will know long before this letter reaches you what its real influence will be on the warfare we cannot yet judge for ourselves. Except in those few cases where an army is completely broken up by defeat, the result of the greatest battle becomes only clear some time after. Although a great and decisive victory, the battle of Solferino does not belong to those of the former class. The Austrians were beaten—driven from position to position—but whether they are able or not to make another stand in the open field we have as yet to learn.

There is some element in the Austrian councils of war which we don't understand, but which gives to their operations in this second phase of the campaign just as uncertain and vacillating a character as they possessed in the first part of it. On Monday they are in full retreat over the Mincio, and on Thursday they are back again with all their forces, have taken up their position, fortified it, and are waiting to receive us. It may have been a feint for aught we know, but it is rather too much to suppose of the credulity of his adversary to be taken in by an attempt to play at hide and seek with an army estimated at 180,000 or 200,000 men. Although, therefore, everything rather indicated that the Austrians intended to withdraw behind the Mincio, not accepting a battle on this side of it, but preparing to defend the passage of it with all their forces, the advance was as careful as if every moment they had expected to meet the enemy. From point to point the different corps were pushed forward, one taking the place of the other, and feeling to the right and left for the enemy.

When the Chiese was crossed, and the allied armies approached the ground where, if anywhere, the enemy had to make his stand, their attitude became quite that of an army advancing to the battle-field. Each body took up the position which it was to occupy in the battle. You could see this plainly if you went along the line occupied by the Allies the day before the battle, as during the whole advance the left somewhat overlapped the right, while on the extreme right itself was a detached corps far enough to the rear to protect that flank, and yet close enough to enter into line in the hour of battle.

The day before the battle the position extended from the shores of the Lago di Garda at Desenzano all along the western edge of the hilly country from Lonato down to Castiglione, and, bending back towards Carpenedolo, touched there the Chiese; the Emperor himself, with the Guards as a reserve, at Montechiaro, and the King, with his Staff, at Lonato.

The reconnaissance, as you will remember, was sent that day in the direction of Solferino, and fell in with some Austrian posts; this proved that the place was occupied, but gave no key as to whether it was only a detachment left to observe the advance of the Allies, or whether it was the *avant garde* of the Austrian army. It looked very suspicious. There was that kind of silence all about the neighborhood which you remark almost always under similar circumstances, the only sign of life and movement being clouds of dust in the direction of the Mincio passage towards Goito and Mantua. In the afternoon Mr. GODDARD was to have made another ascent on a larger scale with his balloon from one of the high hills which rise close behind Castiglione. I had to go away before the ascent took place, so I cannot tell whether it came off, or whether it threw any additional light on the position of the enemy. At any rate, there was no stir in the evening at Montechiaro, where the Guards remained still encamped, and the Emperor himself had his head-quarters.

Yesterday morning, at 5, the sound of cannon showed that at last the enemy had turned at bay; it was a strong reconnaissance which had pushed forward and made him show his teeth. Before an hour had passed the Emperor was at Castiglione and the Guards on their way there. Before another hour had passed the dispositions had been made for the attack. Whether these dispositions were made on the inspiration of the moment, suggested by the position of the enemy, or whether His Majesty knew before that the Austrians had taken up their position, and were ready to dispute the passage of the Mincio, I cannot presume to say, but there is no doubt that the whole had the appearance of a plan formed on the spot, and the orders were given out at the last moment.

Before I speak of these dispositions, I will attempt to give you an idea of the position of the Austrians. The Mincio, coming out of the Lago di Garda, runs due south, while the direction of the hills on both banks runs at right angles almost towards it. Those on the right bank, with which alone we have to deal, here come down from the northwest, in a southerly direction as far as Castiglione, and then, making a bend, strike the Mincio in a southeasterly direction. The hilly country forms thus a tolerably regular parallelogram from northeast to southwest, the four angles of which are Lonato, Peschiera, Volta and Castiglione. This parallelogram of hills is about twelve miles in length and nine miles in width, and is divided almost in its middle by a little stream, which runs into the Mincio. The hills rise gently from the shores of the lake, and attain their highest elevation about the source of this stream, falling off again towards the Mincio. This is just about the centre of the parallelogram, at Rondoletto and Pozzolengo on the left, and at Solferino, Monte Oliveto, and Cavriana on the right bank of the stream. These points were chosen by the Austrians as the pivot of their line. Their line itself extended from Peschiera, on which they leant their extreme right, through this pivot, down into the plain of the Mincio, intersecting the great road to Goito. The whole line was not less than 12 miles in length. Cavriana was the centre of it, which the Emperor of Austria had chosen for his head-quarters, while Solferino was the key of the whole position. This order of battle protected all the approaches to the Mincio, but it was just the necessity which was felt to protect all the roads leading to the Mincio which caused this long extension, and became thus an element of weakness in the whole position; and this length of line and corresponding weakness increased the more the Mincio was approached, for the road to Goito, which is the principal passage, goes off from Castiglione at a considerable angle toward the southeast.

This weakness was recognized, and the dispositions taken accordingly. Instead of taking the position in front, where it is of formidable strength, the whole weight of the attack was thrown on the wings, with the view of breaking through the line, if possible, and gaining one of the Mincio passages, or, at any rate, forcing the enemy out of the strong position in the hills.

Accordingly the Fourth Corps, that commanded by Gen. (now Marshal) NIEL, reinforced by part of the reserve and artillery, received orders to act in the plain towards Goito. The First Corps of Marshal BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS was to proceed by the road which runs from Castiglione along the base of the hills, near the little village of Grole, up to Solferino. One divison of the Second Corps, that of the Duke DE MAGENTA, was to take this village from the hill road in front, while the other was to take it quite in the rear by San Cassiano. The Third Corps, that of Marshal CANROBERT, did not enter in line, but was bent back in the direction of Castel Onzago, while the Sardinian army was to execute on the left wing a flank movement corresponding to that on the right, trying to break through the line between Peschiera and Pozzolengo, and get to one of the Mincio passages which exist in that direction. The Guards remained as a reserve, under the personal direction of the Emperor, who took the command of the movement.

Although the hilly nature of the country is favorable enough for observation, the line was too extended to overlook the whole, while the simultaneous character of the movements made it impossible to follow details on every point. I must confine myself, therefore, only to the main features, as far as I saw them myself, or have had time as yet to ascertain them. The attack began almost simultaneously on the right and in the centre, for while the fire of musketry and the advance of columns on Solferino indicated that the battle had begun in the centre, the Piedmontese guns were heard to the left, and the artillery of Gen. NIEL to the right, in the direction of San Vigilio and Medole.

The hill around which the village of Solferino is built is the most prominent object all along this country. It is of a conical shape, and has at its summit a high, square tower, called the "Spia (Spy) d'Italia," for from the top of it you can overlook the plain of Upper Italy from the Alps to the Po. This hill is detached from the rest of the range, and throws out three platesux—one in the direction of the lake, another towards the plain, and a third towards Cavriana. It forms thus, as it were, a high castle with three bastions, and all the roads leading towards it run in the openings between the plateau. All the sides, with the exception of that toward the plain, are very precipitous, and the roads run down at so steep an incline that they are called the Scale di Solferino. Toward the plain, the approaches rise by a gradual incline until they reach the first houses; thence they assume the same precipitous character which the others have. It was this side which was chosen as the point of attack. The Austrians had prepared for this, and were ready to receive their adversaries. Both sides of the road up to the village itself are covered with vineyards; into these they had thrown masses of infantry, taking advantage of the nature of the ground to give them shelter and free scope for their rifles. As for artillery, they not only had some on the road, but on the different elevated points to the right and left, which abound in the higher parts of the road toward the village. The fight began almost in the plain just where the road coming from Castiglione bends to ascend the village, and crosses the road from the latter to the main road of Goito. Two divisions of the First Corps (FOREY'S and BAZAINE'S) had orders to drive the enemy from this position, while one division of the Second Corps was to take the village in the rear by San Cassiano. The enemy's skirmishers being driven back, the two divisions of the First Corps advanced, and, after a sharp fusillade, succeeded in driving him back towards the village. But it was only at the village that the real fight began. The entrance to it had been barricaded, and the high garden walls which extend to the right and left were loopholed for musketry, while on the spur which lies to the right of the road as you ascend, a battery was sending down a shower of grape. This entrance became the scene of a most desperate fight, but was at last forced, and then began one of those street fights which seem to become a characteristic of this campaign; every house had been loopholed, and was occupied by the enemy. As there are no gates in the rear of the court-yards of these houses, the defenders in each were obliged to fight to the last or else surrender. Twice the first division of the First Corps had succeeded in penetrating to the church, the inclosure wall of which is just at the foot of the great tower and the top of the hill, and twice it had to retire before the reserves which the enemy brought up. The fight had lasted for more than two hours, and the strength of the soldiers began to fail. At this moment, which was about 8 o'clock, the Voltigeurs and the Chasseurs of the Guard received orders to relieve them. At the same time the Division of the Second Corps, with the Turcos or Chasseurs Indigènes, pushed home its attack from San Cassiano, while the other division of the First Corps had attained the heights to the left of the road. In less than half an hour the enemy was driven out of his stronghold, and had to retire, leaving twelve guns behind. He retired in the direction of Cavriana, but only step by step. Looking down from Solferino towards Cavriana, there is a maze of hills before you, which I can compare to nothing but to the ruins of a number of colossal Roman camps formed by nature, and half obliterated by age. It is one succession of ascents and descents, the best description of which I heard from a soldier, who, describing the battle on the hight, said, '*C'etait une chasse à l'écureuil.*'

After the taking of Solferino the engagement assumed really the shape of a battle, where tactics came into play. The taking of the village was more due to bravery than science. Battles have often been compared to a game of chess; well I never was so struck by the truth of this comparison as yesterday, during the advance from Solferino to Cavriana—how one body after another was moved forward, and the enemy forced back by degrees. It was in this fight that the immense superiority of the new French rifled cannon showed itself. The lightness of the pieces is such that they could be brought up hills so steep that even infantry had no small difficulty in scaling them. Still the range of them and their precision are almost incredible. You could see their shells bursting among the guns and infantry of the enemy, while the shells fired from his guns at the highest elevation were falling short or bursting in the air. The attack on this succession of positions was made from the plain at the same time as from the heights, the object of both being to gain the heights of Cavriana, the centre of the Austrian position. While one column advanced by the road which leads along the base of the hills to Cavriana, the main body followed the *chasse à l'écureuil* over hill and dale in a regular steeple-chase towards the tower of Cavriana. While the attack, in what was now the centre, took this shape, the attack of the Fourth Corps in the plain to the right had likewise developed itself. For a short distance from Castiglione the country to the right and left of the road is full of vineyards and mulberry trees, not very closely planted, but sufficient to be an obstacle to the movements of artillery and cavalry. After two miles or so, however, the trees recede on both sides, and an almost naked plain, partly grass, partly planted with corn, stretches out almost from the foot of the hills across the main road to the neighborhood of Medole. This plain, which extends as far as Cavriana, Guidizzolo, and Ceresole, became the scene of a most animated artillery and cavalry engagement, which was very effective, as seen with a good glass from the heights. The infantry took part in it only to the extreme right, towards Medole and Ceresole, occupying the vineyards which lie at the entrance of the plain, and from which the Infantry of the enemy had been before driven out. As soon as General NIEL was able to debouch into the plain from the right the day was gained, for such was the superiority of the French artillery, that the Austrian artillerymen, who, it must be acknowledged, fought their adversaries with great bravery, were obliged to yield. This was in the afternoon, about 4 o'clock. The centre had come to the hills about Cavriana, and while one column scaled the steep ridge under which the road runs, another was sent on the road into the village. From the rapidity with which these columns advanced, you could see that the Austrians had given up the idea of resisting any longer in this position, and were now only anxious to make good their retreat. The position of Cavriana, which is almost as formidable as that of Solferino, was only held until the other troops could be withdrawn, and was ultimately taken with little loss. In the plain the Austrian artillery executed a very good retreat *en echelon*, while the cavalry was sent forward to arrest somewhat the progress of the Allies. On this occasion there were a couple of brilliant charges executed by the Chasseurs d'Afrique, but this did not prevent the enemy from keeping the road to Goito. By 5 o'clock almost everything was over on the right wing and the centre. The end was precipitated by a smart shower, which began to fall about this time.

What happened on the left I must reserve for another letter, as I could not overlook that part of the field, and have had as yet no time to hear the details and see the field of battle. But when the battle ended on the right a smart cannonade began on the left, which must have been either a renewal of the attack in order to gain the passage of Ponte di Monzambano, or else it was an attack on a part of the Austrian army retiring towards Peschiera. Some of the guns must have been fired from this latter place, for, to judge by the sound, they were large position guns.

The result of the day is, driving the Austrians from the position which they had themselves chosen and fortified in every way, so as to make it almost impregnable. It was the strongest proof of superiority which could be given. From the extent of the position, and the force in which they appeared, in all they must have been very nearly 200,000 men strong, and, if the prisoners are to be credited, they brought up all their reserves from Mantua by railway during the battle. These 200,000 were in one of the most formidable positions that can be conceived, had the ground carefully prepared for defence, and were driven by about 140,000 or 150,000 men from these positions, leaving 15 guns, besides a number of ammunition wagons, and several thousand prisoners. If the defeat did not become much greater it was from the Austrians thinking of a timely retreat. As soon as Solferino was lost, it was evidently a losing battle that they were fighting. They were thinking all the time of their retreat, and held the ground only sufficiently not to expose themselves to worse evils. So close to the Mincio it would have been an act of desperation to attempt to hold their position, with the risk of being pushed back on the river, or else of being cut off from it.

There can be no misinterpreting the thing, as at Magenta, that only part of the troops were present, or that they were fatigued; it was as fair a trial of respective strength and skill for them as they could desire, for all disadvantages in numbers as well as position were entirely on the side of their adversaries. Whether after this trial they will still think of accepting another battle on this side of the Mincio, or whether they will be satisfied with defending the river line, remains to be seen.

The losses on both sides were, of course, considerable, especially in and about Solferino, which looked like a human butchery after the fight. At this point alone I saw lying about more than 1,500 dead, besides a large mass of wounded. In dead the French did not lose very much, but the number of wounded can not be less than 3,000 to 4,000, only a small proportion, however, severely wounded among them. What the Austrian loss was it is not possible to judge, for they took away, as long as they could, both dead and wounded, having made a requisition for 2,000 carts in the villages on the Mincio.

General NIEL, who commanded the right flanking column, and whose skillful management of the artillery contributed considerably to the success of the day, has been raised to the rank of Maréchal de France.

As soon as the battle was over, orders came to transfer the head-quarters to Cavriana, and last night the Emperor occupied the very room which his antagonist had had prepared for himself. Even the dinner was found all prepared and waiting for the victor.

The Mishaps of the Austrian Army.

From the London Times, July 4.

"It is not always," says Madame DE SEVIGNE "the same man who warms the oven and who eats the bread." FRANCIS JOSEPH, of Austria, may ponder this *mot* when he reads with what relish NAPOLEON III., hungry and victorious, devoured the dinner which had been prepared for FRANCIS JOSEPH at Solferino. This little incident, however, is only a type of greater things. FRANCIS JOSEPH has been throughout this Italian policy only oven-warmer to his French Imperial brother. If he had been a man of his age and time, he would never have allowed LOUIS NAPOLEON to play before the world the audacious part of a liberator of oppressed nationalities. But he has been fixed in a fossil system, and he has petrified into a part of the mass. As he prepared the way in Piedmont and Lombardy, and at Ancona, and even in Rome, for others whose only excuse for coming after him was that he and his had been there before, so it appears likely to happen that Peschiera and Verona, Mantua and Legnano, have been fortified, strengthened, stored, and armed, only to be garrisoned by Frenchmen, and ultimately, as we must in courtesy to recorded promises believe, to be occupied by Italians. Already "the whole French army has passed the Mincio," already "the Sardinians have invested Peschiera," already NAPOLEON, aided by his reinforcement of 35,000 men, has approached Verona and watches Mantua, already the whole Austrian army has, "for strategic reasons"—which, pushed to their logical consequences, may some day perhaps require the abandonment of Vienna, or even Prague—retired from the banks of the Mincio. Already the French have carefully and cautiously followed them, unmolested; and the Austrian, still confident in resistance, although no longer confident of victory, is probably untaught and unteachable, again fixing some definite hour of some definite day whereon he will make all his arrangements for another pitched battle.

This battle of Solferino illustrates upon a great scale the character of the two antagonists. Its phases and its facts are all recorded. Its indelible picture is graven upon all our minds. Aided by the experience of correspondents in either camp—those heralds of sacred and peaceful mission—we have followed the Austrian Emperor to and from the fight, and the French Emperor throughout his advance. We have twice seen the field from the "Spy of Italy," and have surveyed it alternately through French and Austrian glasses. To-day the battle of Solferino takes its place in history in the shape in which it will be known for evermore. It was a great and sanguinary battle, fiercely contested by nearly 400,000 men from sunrise to sunset of a Summer day; and it was a battle in which the Austrians were defeated, but not broken, by an enemy inferior in numbers but superior in intelligence and arms. While the mind of Europe is yet excited by the details of this mighty carnage, and is growing familiar with the events of the battle, it is time for us to point the moral of the catastrophe. Why did the Austrians lose this great battle? Why have they lost every battle that has been fought in this war? It is not that they are less brave than the French. In this very engagement, according to the official accounts of each army, the Austrians killed and wounded 12,000 Frenchmen, with a loss to themselves of but 9,000 killed and wounded. There could have been no flight when the numbers stand thus at the end of the day. Nor are the Austrians inferior as marksmen. Their Riflemen hit 720 French officers, whereof 120 were shot dead, while the French succeeded in killing and wounding only 230 of the Austrian officers. They certainly are not inferior to French in discipline. Their *vis inertiæ* is magnificent, and they retreat invariably with a bold, steady front, to the foe. Why is it, then, that they who can lose so valiantly can never win? Because, unfortunately for them, present knowledge is present, power, and their knowledge is not of the present, but of the past. They are a stagnating respectability. They are governed and directed by old rules, old men, and old routine. They have an enemy who does not care a *centime* for antiquity, and is not above taking the most irregular methods to win a victory. The Emperor of Austria makes up his mind to do a remarkably fine piece of Louis Quatorze strategy. He executes an elaborate piece of old-fashioned deception, crossing the Mincio with his whole force, and then recrossing it with his two hundred thousand men, and fixing the contemplated surprise of the enemy at 9 o'clock in the morning. The Emperor of the French, representing the juvenile irregular school, in the most ungentlemanlike manner refuses to be surprised. Having recourse to a new-fangled expedient which no trustworthy veteran who can count his seventy years would condescend to use, he sends a man up in a balloon; and, at the expense of a few yards of silk and a few square feet of gas, is told the exact position of all those masses which are drawn up so scientifically out of his sight with the intention of surprising him at the comfortable, leisurely hour of 9 A. M. The man of his time—the clever, active, shrewd, nothing-contemning adventurer of the nineteenth century, by dint of this small contrivance, becomes master of the position. He knows what is going to happen and where his enemy is, and how many he is; and while the heavy, self-complacent Austrian, is chuckling at the formal surprise that is to come off at 9 A. M., he attacks at daybreak, chooses his own time and point of attack, and remains master of the field. So, again, the Austrian, coming by very respectable means, in no respect sullied by any inventiveness or breach of precedent, into possession of a fine body of sharpshooters, dealt tremendous disaster against the French. The French opposed artificial to the Austrian natural advantage, but not so as to equalize the two armies in the rifle. There was another point, however, in which the two nations were equal. The mountaineers do not use cannon in their Sunday games. Here France went ahead, and Austria marched *supra*. The consequences have been obvious enough. The battle of Solferino has been won by the superiority of the French artillery. The shells from the French rifled cannon fell at distances whence the old guns could not reply. Every reader can work out the result. The enemy's artillery was silenced before it could come within effective distance. Man's thews and flesh are to-day as they were a thousand years ago, but machinery is not thus immutable. Mere "pluck" and courage, and standing still in squares, and coming forward in lines, is of no use if there is an engine two miles off which will mow down your lines and reap a death-harvest in your squares before you can reach your living enemy. All that is left in such a case to a gentlemen of the old school is to die with dignity and constancy, scorning, if he should so please, with his last breath, the foe that seeks victory by such plebian and irregular means.

We follow with an interest much more intimate and earnest than could be excited by a sympathy for any mere principle the tactics and the defeats of these Austrian armies. It is vain to disguise from ourselves the fact that what they are we are. The solidity, the bravery, the old-fashioned routine, all of which yield sullenly before the science and intelligence of an army led and organized by men in the active vigor, are like our own solidity, our own bravery, and our own routine. So far as we are in advance of this Austrian army, which loses town after town and district after district, and has the secret of suffering the most irreproachable defeats, is due not to our dear old reverend doting Horse Guards system.

"——— *Quo res omnes tumide gelideque ministrat;*
"*Dilator, spe longus, iners, avidusque futuri,*
"*Difficilis, querulus, laudator temporis acti,*"

but to the House of Commons, the press and the people. How coldly would the representatives of this good old system have laughed down the idea of reconnoitering by balloons! How complete, but a short time since, was their contempt for the Minnié rifle! How arduously were they driven into an attempt to improve the immovable old fieldpiece—declaring with a sneer to every one who would listen that they went into this nonsense only to gratify the gaping vulgar, and that weapons such as those which were whisked up to the heights of Solferino, and which ploughed up the reserves in the valleys below, were the mere toys of civilians and amateurs, and unworthy of the notice of veteran soldiers. Yet upon the very first collision of armies Victory declared herself for the best arms. The Minie rifle preserved India to England, the rifled cannon won Montebello and Magenta for the French; and to the same arm, combined with that much ridiculed balloon reconnaissance, the French owe it that Solferino was a French victory, and that NAPOLEON III. is now before Verona. The lesson to us is all-important. If we would hold our position among first-rate Powers, and would dwell in peaceful homes, we must have men at our Horse Guards who are not too conceited or too old to advance with the age in which they live.

Gymnastic Drill of the French Army.

The distribution of the prizes at the military gymnastic school at Joinville le Pont has revealed at the same time to the public the existence of such an establishment, and the end and aim for which it has been created. The solemnity was witnessed by the Minister of War, and all the highest officers of the French army. The candidates for distinction are all officers or subalterns, having already served, and the object of competition is the diploma of "Monitor," or rather the degree of "Bacneior of Agility," which is conferred upon the most dexterous in manly sports, with a view of securing the appointment of gymnastic master in one or other of the regiments of the French army. The institution of Joinville confines itself entirely to the instruction of gymnastics, and other bodily exercises, whether imparting strength, skill or grace, according to the system here adopted. We are surprised that every soldier in the French service is not an Admirable Crichton. The perfection of the Zouaves no longer astonishes, and we cannot wonder at the clumsy inferiority of the British soldier, from whom such instruction as imparted at Joinville is wholly withheld, and who consequently knows only how to present himself before the enemy, and hangs back with awkward bashfulness when ushered suddenly into the company of friends. Here we have grown up, bronzed and bearded men, warriors who have stormed the heights of Alma, and rushed on Malakoff, competing together for an "accessit" in fencing, boxing, single stick, and even dancing! Music, likewise, is not neglected, and if the French soldier so wills it, he may become not only a Turenne, a Desaix, or a Pichegru, but a Tumberlik, a Duprez, or a Sims Reeves all at the same time. The spectacle at Joinville was a most astonishing one, not by any means entitled to contempt, only to wonder, so unlike was it to the British idea of a military education. The men danced upon wires, ran along ropes, rebounding like elastic balls from one rope to another, running up ladders of enormous height, then bounding to the earth with the agility of squirrels. But the crowning and most exciting portion of the whole was the mock attack of the redoubt, at which the men placed outside the broad fosse arrive with the battle-axe and gun slung across the shoulder. The trumpet sounds the assault, and in two minutes' time the redoubt is entered, and a volley fired from the interior, in spite of the great height of the walls, and the resistance opposed from within. This new system of training should be examined, as it may teach the secret of that self-endurance which has enabled the Zouaves to usurp the reputation of the whole French army. Agility, presence of mind, promptitude of hand and eye, are more cultivated than strength or discipline.—*Letter from Paris.*

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Death of Rufus Choate.

PRELIMINARY MEETING OF THE BOSTON BAR.

BOSTON, Saturday, July 16.

A preliminary meeting of the members of the Suffolk Bar was held this morning, for making arrangements in reference to the death of Mr. CHOATE. A committee of thirteen was appointed to designate an appropriate action for a proper observance of their loss, as follows: Messrs. C. P. Curtis, Charles G. Loring, Sidney Bartlett, B. R. Curtis, Caleb Cushing, Ed. D. Sohier, B. F. Hallett, George Lunt, P. W. Chandler, Richard H. Dana, Jr., Charles L. Woodbury, H. F. Durant and Henry C. Hutchins. Remarks were made by the Hon. SIDNEY BARTLETT, CALEB CUSHING, B. F. HALLETT and C. P. CURTIS, and then the meeting adjourned to Tuesday next.

The Weather at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, July 16.

We were visited with a slight rain-storm last night. The thermometer during the week has ranged from 90 to 100 degrees in the shade.

Arrival of the Salt Lake Mail.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, July 16.

The Salt Lake mail has arrived here, with dates to the 22d ultimo, but the news is unimportant.

Indian Troubles in New-Mexico.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, July 16.

The New-Mexican mail, with Santa Fé dates of the 27th ult., reached Independence this morning Large numbers of the Camanche and Kaw Indians were at Walnut, and the latter were endeavoring to form an alliance with the former, for the purpose of punishing the people of Council Grove for hanging two of their tribe a short time ago. The two companies of troops at the crossing of the Arkansas were not sufficient to hold the Indians in check, should they become hostile.

The Storm in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, July 16.

The storm last evening did some damage in the outskirts of the city, filling cellars, &c.

Sailing of the North American.

QUEBEC, Saturday, July 16—11 A. M.

The steamer *North American* sailed at 10 A. M for Liverpool with 99 passengers.

Weather at Louisville, Ky.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, July 16.

After several days of excessively hot weather the mercury ranging between 55 and 100° in the shade a thunder and lightning storm occurred yesterday afternoon, accompanied by a gale, prostrating trees, shrubs, and unroofing several buildings in the southerly portion of the city. Nobody was injured.

From Washington.

OPINION OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL BLACK ON THE RIGHTS OF NATURALIZED

THEODORE PARKER'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

Mr. Parker's Letter to his Congregation—His Personal Reminiscences.

The Letter addressed by the Rev. THEODORE PARKER to the members of the Twenty-eighth Congregational Society of Boston, briefly announced among the items of personal gossip a few days since, has been published in a neat volume of 175 pages, by RUFUS LEIGHTON, Jr., Boston. The letter is in the form of a reply to the letter of condolence forwarded to Mr. PARKER after his retirement from the pulpit, in consequence of ill-health, in January. It is dated at Fredericksted, Santa Cruz, May 9, 1859, under the title of *Theodore Parker's Experience as a Minister, with some account of his Early Life and Education for the Ministry.*

The following extracts from this Letter will be read with interest:

CHOICE OF PROFESSION.

"After my general preliminary education was pretty well advanced, the hour came when I must decide on my profession for life. All about me there were ministers who had sufficient talents; now and then one admirably endowed with learning; devout and humane men, also, with no stain on their personal character. But I did not see much in the clerical profession to attract me thither; the notorious dullness of the Sunday services, their mechanical character, the poverty and insignificance of the sermons, the unnatural ness and uncertainty of the doctrines preached on the authority of a 'divine and infallible revelation,' the lifelessness of the public prayers, and the consequent needlessness of the congregation, all tended to turn a young man off from becoming a minister. Besides, it did not appear that the New England clergy were leaders in the intellectual, moral or religious progress of the people; if they tried to seem so, it was only the appearance which was kept up. 'Do you think our minister would dare tell his audience of their actual faults?'—so a rough blacksmith once asked me in my youth. 'Certainly I do!' was the boyish answer. 'Humph!' rejoined the smith, 'I should like to have him begin, then!' The genius of EMERSON soon moved from the clerical constellation and stood forth alone, a fixed and solitary star. Dr. CHANNING was the only man in the New England pulpit who to me seemed great. All my friends advised me against the ministry—it was 'a narrow place, affording no opportunity to do much.' I thought it a wide place."

BECOMES A LECTURER.

For a dozen years or more, I have done my share of lecturing in public, having many invitations more than I could accept. The task was always disagreeable, contrary to my natural disposition and my scholarly habits. But I saw the nation had reached an important crisis in its destination, and, though ignorant of the fact, yet stood hesitating between two principles. The one was Slavery, which I knew leads at once to Military Despotism—political, ecclesiastical, social—and ends at last in utter and hopeless ruin; for no People fallen on that road has ever risen again; it is the path so many other Republics have taken and finished their course, as Athens and the Ionian towns have done, as Rome and the Commonwealths of the Middle Ages. The other was Freedom, which leads at once to Industrial Democracy—respect for labor, government over all, by all, for the sake of all, rule after the Eternal Right as it is writ in the Constitution of the Universe—securing welfare and progress. I saw that these four social forces were advising, driving, coaxing, wheedling the people to take the road to ruin; that our "great men," in which "America is so rich beyond all other nations of the earth," went strutting along that path to show how safe it is, crying out "Democracy," "Constitution," "Washington," "Gospel," "Christianity," "Dollars," and the like, while the instincts of the people, the traditions of our history, and the rising genius of men and women well-born in these times of peril, with still, small voice, whispered something of self evident truths and unalienable rights.

I knew the power of a great Idea; and spite of the Market, the State, the Church, the Press, I thought a few earnest men in the Lecture Halls of the North might yet incline the People's mind and heart to Justice and the Eternal Law of God—the only safe rule of conduct for nations, as for you and me,—and so make the American experiment a triumph and a joy for all Humankind. Nay, I thought I could myself be of some service in that work; for the nation was yet so young, and the instinct of popular liberty so strong, it seemed to me a little added weight would turn the scale to Freedom. So I appointed myself a Home Missionary for Lectures.

Since 1848, I have lectured eighty or a hundred times each year,—in every Northern State east of the Mississippi, once also in a Slave State, and on slavery itself. I have taken most exciting and important subjects, of the greatest concern to the American people, and treated them independent of sect or party, street or Press, and with what learning and talent I could command. I put the matter in quite various forms—for each audience is made up of many. For eight or ten years, on the average, I have spoken to sixty or a hundred thousand persons in each year, besides addressing you on Sundays, in the great hall you threw open to all comers.

Thus I have had a wide field of operation, where I might rouse the sentiment of justice and mercy, diffuse such ideas as I thought needful for the welfare and progress of the people, and prepare for such action as the occasion might one day require. As I was supposed to stand nearly alone, and did not pretend to represent any one but myself, nobody felt responsible for me; so all could judge me, if not fairly, at least with no party or sectarian prejudice in my favor; and as I felt responsible only to myself and my God, I could speak freely: this was a two-fold advantage. I hope I have not spoken in vain. I thought that by each lecture I could make a new, deep and lasting impression of some one great truth on five thoughtful men, out of each thousand who heard me. Don't think me extravagant; it is only *one half of one per cent!* If I spoke but thus efficiently to sixty thousand in a winter, there would be three hundred so impressed, and in ten years it would be three thousand! Such a result would satisfy me for my work and my loss of scholarly time in this Home Mission for lectures. Besides, the newspapers of the large towns spread wide the more salient facts and striking generalizations of the lecture, and I addressed the eyes of an audience I could not count nor see.

ON SLAVERY.

I have spoken against Slavery more than any concrete wrong, because it is the greatest of all, 'the sum of all villanies,' and the most popular, the wanton darling of the Government. I became acquainted with it in my early childhood, and learned to hate it, even then, when, though I might not comprehend the injustice of the principle, I could yet feel the cruelty of the fact. I began to preach against it early, but used the greatest circumspection, for I knew the vulgar prejudice in favor of all successful tyranny, and wished my few hearers thoroughly to accept the principle of Justice, and apply it to this as to all wrongs. But even in the little Meeting-House at West Roxbury, though some of the audience required no teaching in this matter, the very mention of American Slavery as wicked at first offended all my hearers who had any connection with the 'Democratic' Party. Some said they could see no odds between claiming freedom for a negro slave, and 'stealing one of our oxen,' the right to own cattle including the right to own men; they thought Slavery could rise behind them on the same pillion with 'Democracy,' according to the custom of their masters. But, as little by little I developed the principle of true Democracy, showing its root in that love of your neighbor as yourself, which Jesus both taught and lived, and of that eternal Justice which comes even to savage bosoms, and showed how repugnant Slavery is to both—gradually all the more reflective and humane drew over to the side of Freedom; and they who at first turned their faces to the floor of their pews when I announced Slavery as the theme for that day's sermon, ere many years turned on me eyes flashing with indignation against wrong when I told the tale of our national wickedness. They have since given me the heartiest sympathy in my humble efforts to moralize the opinions and practices of the people.

BETTER TREATMENT IN LATER YEARS.

Of late years the hatred against me seems to have abated somewhat; old enemies relaxed their brows a little, and took back, or else denied, their former calumnies; nay, had kind words and kind deeds for me and mine. "Let bygones be bygones," is a good old rule.

"The fondest, the fairest, the truest that met,
Have still found the need to forgive and forget."

I think few men in America have found sympathy in trouble from a greater variety of persons than I, in my present disappointment and illness, from men and women of all manner of ecclesiastical connections. I could not always thank them by private letters, but I need not say how grateful their kindly words have been, for—I may as well confess it—after all, I am not much of a fighter; my affections are developed far better than my intellect. It may be news to the public; to you it is but too well known.

Yet, let it not surprise you that in some quarters this theologic odium continues still, and shows itself in "revival meetings" by public prayers that God would go to my study, and confound me there so that I could not write my sermon; or meet me in your pulpit, and put a hook in my jaws so that I could not speak; or else remove me out of the world. Such petitions, finding abundant biblical example, are not a surprising when they come from such places, on such occasions, and from men whose mind and conscience are darkened by the dreadful theology that still haunts many such places. But other instances must find a different explanation. Less than two years ago, the Senior class in the Cambridge Divinity School, consisting, I think, of but four pupils, invited me to deliver the customary address before them and the public, the Sunday before their graduation. The Theological Faculty, consisting of three Unitarian Doctors of Divinity, interposed their veto and forbid me from speaking. Such a prohibition, I think, had never been made before. These Doctors were not ignorant men, or bigoted, they attend no "revival meetings," but, speaking intellectually, they belong among the most enlightened Scholars in America; none of them "was ever accused of believing too much;" yet they saw fit to offer me the greatest ecclesiastical, academical and personal insult in their professional power, in the most public manner, and that, too, at a time when I was just recovering from severe illness, and fluttering 'twixt life and death,—the scrutinizing physician telling me the chances were equally divided between the two; I could only stand in the pulpit to preach by holding on to the desk with one hand while I lifted the other up. Others might have expected such treatment from these men; I confess, my friends, that I did not.

Since my present illness began, some of my theological foes have, publicly to the world, and privately to me, expressed their delight that I am not likely to trouble them much longer; in my present feebleness they read the answer to their prayers for my removal. It was the Psalmist's petition, "Let not mine enemies triumph over me!" But I shall utter none such. *If I fall* and die, let "mine enemies" rejoice as much as they will at the consequent thought that there is one feeble voice the less, rebuking the vice of the Press, the State, the Market and the Church, to speak a word for Truth, Freedom, Justice, and Natural Religion; let them be glad there is one weak arm the less reaching out help to the poor, the drunken, the ignorant, the harlot, the felon, and the slave; let them thank God for the premature decrepitude of my voice, the silence of my study, where worms perchance devour my books, more dear even than costly; let them find "answer to our prayers" in the sorrow of my personal friends—there are now many such,—in the keen distress of my intimates, and the agony of my wife: I complain nothing thereat. Every tree must bear after its own kind, not another, and their "religion" must yield such fruits. Let them triumph in these results, and thank their God that he has "interposed," and thus granted their petition; it is small satisfaction compared with what they hope for in the next life, where, so their theology teaches, the joy of the Elect in Heaven will be enhanced by looking down into Hell, and beholding the agony of their former neighbors and friends, husband or wife, nay, their own children also, and remembering that such suffering is endless, "and the smoke of their torment ascendeth up for ever and ever." Let them triumph in this; but let them expect no other or greater result to follow from my death. For to the success of the great truths I have taught, it is now but of the smallest consequence whether I preach in Boston and all the Lyceums of the North, or my body crumbles in some quiet nameless grave. They are not MY Truths! I am no great man whom the world hinges on; nor can I settle the fate of a single doctrine by my authority. Humanity, is such in personalities, and a man no larger than I will not long be missed in the wide field of theology and religion.

HIS PREACHING.

In my preaching I have used plain, simple words sometimes making what I could not find ready, an counted nothing unclean, because merely common. In philosophic terms, and in all which describes the inner consciousness, our Saxon speech is rather poor, and so I have been compelled to gather from the Greek or Roman stock forms of expression which do not grow on our homely and familiar tree, and hence, perhaps, have sometimes scared you with "words of learned length." But I have always preferred to use, when fit, the every-day words in which men think and talk, scold, make love, and pray, so that generous-hearted Philosophy, clad in a common dress, might more easily become familiar to plain-clad men. It is with customary tools that we work easiest and best, especially when use has made the handles smooth.

Illustrations I have drawn from most familiar things which are before all men's eyes, in the fields, the streets, the shop, the kitchen, parlor, nursery or school; and from the literature best known to all—the Bible, the newspapers, the transient speech of eminent men, the talk of common people in the streets, from popular stories, school books and nursery rhymes. Some of you have censured me for this freedom and homeliness, alike in illustration and in forms of speech, desiring "more elegant and sonorous language," "illustrations derived from elevated and conspicuous objects," "from dignified personalities." A good man, who was a farmer in fair weather and a shoemaker in foul, could not bear to have a plow or a lap-stone mentioned in my sermon—to me picturesque and poetic objects, as well as familiar—but wanted "kings and knights," which I also quickly pleased him with. But for this I must not only plead the necessity of my nature, delighting in common things, trees, grass, oxen and stars, moonlight on the water, the falling rain, the ducks and hens at this moment noisy under my window, the gambols and prate of children, and the common work of blacksmiths, carpenters, wheelwrights, painters, hucksters, and laborers of all sorts; but I have also on my side the example of all the great masters of speech—save only the French, who disdain all common things, as their aristocratic but elegant literature was bred in a court, though rudely cradled elsewhere, nay, born of rough loins—of poets like HOMER, DANTE, SHAKESPEARE, GOETHE, of Hebrew DAVID, and of Roman HORACE; of philosophers like SOCRATES and LOCKE; of preachers like LUTHER, LATIMER, BARROW, BUTLER and SOUTH; nay, elegant JEREMY TAYLOR, the "Shakespeare of Divines," owes half his beauty to these weeds of nature, which are choicest flowers when set in his artistic garden. But one need not go beyond Jesus of Nazareth and the first three Gospels to learn great lessons in the art of speech; for in him you not only reverence the genius for religion, which intuitively sees divine truth and human duty, but wonder also at the power of speech that tells its tale as delicately as the blackbird sings or the water runs down hill. Besides, to me common life is full of poetry and pictorial loveliness; spontaneously portrayed, its events will fill my mind as one by one the stars come out upon the evening sky, like them each one "a beauty and a mystery." It is therefore a necessity of my nature that the sermon should publicly reflect to you what privately hangs over it with me, and he waters rained out of my sky when cloudy, should give back its ordinary stars when clear. Yet, for the same reason, I have also fetched illustrations from paths of literature and science, less familiar perhaps to most of you, when they, better than aught else, would clear a troubled thought; so, in my rosary of familiar beads, I have sometimes strung a pearl or two which science brought from oceanic depths, or fixed thereon the costly gems where ancient or modern art has wrought devices dearer than the precious stone itself.

Using plain words and familiar illustrations, and preaching also on the greatest themes, I have not feared to treat philosophic matters with the rigor of science, and never thought I should scare you with statistic facts, which are the ultimate expression of a great principle doing its work by a constant mode of operation, nor by psychologic analysis, or metaphysical demonstration. Ministers told me I was "preaching over the heads of the people;" I only feared to preach below their feet, or else aside from their ears. Thus handling great themes before attentive men, I have also dared to treat them long, for I read the time not on the dial, but the audience. I trust you will pardon the offence, which I perhaps shall not repeat.

Horrible Accident at the Washington Navy-yard.

From the Washington States, July 16.

This morning near 11 o'clock a most horrible accident occurred at the Washington Navy-yard by the bursting of a Navy cannon—a sixty-eight pounder—by which two men were instantly killed and eight severely wounded. The cannon was being used in battery practice, under orders from the Ordnance Department, under the supervision of Messrs. Jas. Wilson and William Nokes, Roche, Beachman, McMillen, Stewart, Ludwig, Daniel Wilson, J. Connor, and Holland.

The cannon was about six feet in length, and had a nine-inch bore. It was mounted on a large gun-carriage on pulleys and wheels. It was situated on the wharf in the Navy-yard, in the usual range of cannon under the sheds, and was pointed at the target in the river for battery practice. Several rounds had been fired during the morning, and were continued to the fatal one, which was ready to be fired at about twenty minutes to 11 o'clock. Everything was in readiness, and the men stood in the rear of the gun, when the explosion took place. The cannon bursted, or split in halves, as it were, for some distance, one piece going up through the shed, taking the timbers and boards in its path, and scattering them in every direction.

Some of the men were taken with it—Messrs. NOKES and WILSON being thrown some thirty feet into the air, and thence to the ground. All of the men were thrown to the earth, and there lay until assistance came. The heavy portion of the gun-carriage which is made of heavy timbers and irons, and where the cannon was attached, was taken up and thrown upside down by the explosion, crushing everything in its descent. One portion of the cannon, about four feet long by eighteen inches in diameter, which split from the breach up about half its length, and weighed a great many hundred pounds, was thrown a distance of three hundred yards, and buried in the earth. Other pieces went in other directions. As soon as the explosion occurred, it attracted the attention of those who were in the shops near by, and who instantly perceiving what had happened, rushed to their relief. Messrs. Nokes and Wilson were taken up, and found to be breathing, but both died in a few moments. Mr. McMillen had his collar bone broken, and Messrs. Roche, Beachman, Steward, Ludwig, Wilson, (another person by that name,) were all severely wounded, although, singular to state, no bones appear to have been broken, the injuries being contusions, &c., caused by the shock of being thrown to the ground. Messrs. J. CONNER and HOLLAND were found to be slightly wounded.

Mr. JAS. H. WILSON, one of the killed, was formerly from New York, and leaves a child.

The other, Mr. WM. NOKES, of Washington, has just been relieved from the frigate *St. Lawrence*. Among the wounded is DANIEL WILLON, a brother of one of the killed.

Murders.

At Mount Morris, N. Y., (says the Rochester *Democrat,*) on the 12th of July, a boatman named WARNER, employed on the Genesee Valley Canal was shot under the following circumstances: He went while under the influence of liquor to the house of a woman (reported to be a lewd character) and demanded admittance. Being refused he burst in the door and was met by the woman, who was armed with a pistol. He advanced upon her and she fired. The ball entered the side of the man's neck, and passed out at the shoulder. He is thought to be fatally injured. The woman surrendered herself to a Justice of the Peace.

On Friday, July 8, a tragical affair, resulting in the death of a Philadelphian, took place at Charlotte, N. C. It seems that Charles Tittermary was at a hotel in that place on the evening in question, when he got into an altercation with the barkeeper, a man named Owen Norment. The difficulty was finally arranged between the two, as Tittermary supposed, and he arose from a chair for the purpose of leaving the bar-room, when Norment, it is alleged, took up a rifle and fired at and mortally wounded him. The barkeeper then fled, and has not since been heard of, although the Sheriff of Charlotte immediately published a handbill, giving a description of the person of the fugitive. The load from the rifle entered the left breast of the victim. He lingered until Sunday night, when he died.

The Baltimore *American*, July 15, reports a cold-blooded murder: Last evening, between 7 and 8 o'clock the southern section of our city was thrown into a high state of excitement, in consequence of one of the most cold-blooded murders having been committed on an innocent and inoffensive man, named Wm. H. Taylor, who was quietly proceeding to his home. The facts of this atrocious homicide are as follows: It seems that between the hours named, Geo. Burke and Thos. Eaton drove up in a buggy wagon to the public house of Mr. Jas. Kenney, situate on the corner of Henrietta and Light streets. Thomas Eaton jumped out of the wagon first and attacked the gentleman named, William H. Taylor; they immediately clinched and fell to the ground. This was no sooner done than George Burke came deliberately up, caught Taylor by the hair, drew a revolver, and shot Taylor in the head behind the ear. Burke jumped into the wagon and drove off, but Eaton was arrested immediately after. Mr. Taylor was carried to his residence, No. 34 Henrietta-street, and a physician sent for, but he expired before he arrived."

SOUTHERN POLITICS.

Speech of the Hon. A. H. Stephens, of Georgia, on the Position of the South—Necessity of Renewing the Slave-trade.

Mr. President, Gentlemen of the Committee, and Respected Auditory:

For this demonstration, on my retiring from public life, I return you my unaffected and unfeigned thanks. The circumstances attending it—this imposing assembly, consisting, not only of so large a number of voters of the district, but of so many of the fair of the land, the mothers and daughters, who give honor by their presence—are well calculated to greatly enhance its appreciation. It is not every one who has been in public life so long as I have that has been so fortunate as to receive such a compliment at its close. It was not an uncommon event amongst the ancients for public men to be ostracised and exiled even by those who elevated them to places of trust and distinction; but the testimonials now tendered comes not exclusively from that class of my constituents. This may perhaps be owing more to personal than to public considerations. Be that as it may, however; let this manifestation of regard shown to me here, without distinction of party, by the generous and liberal-minded citizens of this enterprising and flourishing city, distinguished alike for intelligence, urbanity, and public spirit, spring from whatever motive it may, of this you may be assured, one and all, I feel it most profoundly, and make my acknowledgments most sincerely and gratefully. Whether merited or not, it is more than I expected; it is much more than I desired.

Having entered public life reluctantly, without any selfish motives and without any object of personal ambition or aggrandizement, I should have preferred, when the state of affairs favored my leaving it, to go quietly into that retirement, so much more congenial to my nature, without any other record of approval of my conduct to bear with me than that of my own judgment and the consciousness of having on all occasions and on all questions endeavored to discharge my duty faithfully and with an eye single to the maintenance of your rights and the advancement of the general public weal.

As you chose that it should be otherwise, I could not, in consideration of the relations we have borne towards each other, as representative and constituents, decline a compliance with your request. And it is due to you, in candor, to say that, so far as personal gratification is concerned, this display does, in some measure, compensate for the labor, toil, sacrifice, and wear and tear of body and mind ever attendant on him who undertakes to watch over, guard and protect the public interests.

The occasion itself naturally suggests feelings of regret, as all partings do—the severance of ties so long binding us together in relations of such confidence and responsibility is not unlike the severance of other ties that link the tenderest attachments of nature. I find, however, other matters of thought and reflection which prompt emotions of a different character from those which usually attend ordinary separations and final adieus. Some of these it may not be inappropriate to mention. Not, exactly, then, do I feel like one who is about to take his departure from home, from friends, from all he holds dear, with doubt and uncertainty whether he shall ever meet them again; but rather as the weather-beaten mariner, who has successfully passed the perils of his last of many dangerous voyages and across the mighty deep, hails, with elated heart and lively rejoicing of spirit, his home-haven finally reached in safety, never to encounter ocean-storms and tempests or troubled waters more. Thus I feel.

Politics is indeed a rough and uncertain sea, abounding in uncertain and dangerous elements—elements which, however still and quiet they now be, are always fierce and portentous when fully aroused; and perhaps they were never, in our history, lashed into greater fury than they have been repeatedly during the period of my service. The shattered fragments, the "*disjecta membra,*" of many a gallant bark, oft have been seen adrift on either side, borne along by their resistless sway; and many noble, true-hearted comrades have been seen "*rari nantes in gurgite vasto.*" Is it not natural, then, that I should now, in contemplating the past, feel a deep personal gratification that I was so fortunate as to surmount these perils, pass securely these risks and hazards, not only without a wreck, a founder, or a stranding, but without the loss of a mast or a single spar? For this I am indebted to your generous confidence.

But there is another reflection far more important, and doubtless much more interesting to you, as well as more gratifying to myself—that is, that I leave the country not only in as good, but in a better condition than I found it. Whatever dangers may have threatened us, the Republic has sustained no serious detriment, either in her material resources, intellectual advancement, social condition, or political status. On the contrary, with whatever short-comings there may have been in that fuller development that might have been attained in some of these particulars, yet, on the whole, her progress, in each for the better, has been most marked and unprecedented. This is true of the whole country as well as of each of the parts separately, and especially of our own State.

Contrast for a moment in your minds the condition of Georgia, physically and intellectually, in 1836, when I first entered the Legislature, with her condition now. The change seems almost equal to the works of magic. Passing by those material developments which have given us the honor of being styled the Empire State amongst our sisters of the South, take but a glance in another department, that which embraces higher and nobler improvements. Then there was but one college in the State, and that for the education of men. Now we have five times that number of the same character. Then there was not a female College or in the world, I believe, a single chartered university for the education and regular graduation of women—I mean such as conferred the usual college degrees. The Georgia Female College at Macon, incorporated in 1836, with such objects, purposes, and powers, I believe, was the first of its kind any where. The movement at the time was the occasion of amusement to some. I may be pardoned in this presence in saying that it met with my warm support. The experiment proving successful beyond the expectation of its most sanguine friends, the example became contagious, not only in our own State, but in the adjoining States, and we have now a perfect galaxy of these brilliant luminaries, sending forth their cheering beams in every direction, like new stars in the firmament above just brought into existence in the progress of creation. Whatever honor, therefore, Georgia is entitled to for her other great works of improvement and achievement, and however broad, massive, and substantial the materials may be that enter into the monument reared to her fame, and however high they may be piled up, let this still be at the top, the gilding and crowning point of her glory, that she took and holds the lead of all the world in female education.

In a national point of view our progress has also been great. Vast territories have been added to our limits. Our trade, our commerce, our manufactures, our exports and imports, have been more than trebled. History furnishes no equal to it in the annals of nations. All those great sectional questions which so furiously in their turn agitated the public mind, foreboding disaster, and which, from my connection with them, caused me to remain so long at the post you assigned me, have been amicably and satisfactorily adjusted, without the sacrifice of any principle or the loss of any essential right. At this time there is not a ripple upon the surface. The country was never in a profounder quiet, or the people, from one extent of it to the other, in a more perfect enjoyment of the blessings of peace and prosperity secured by those institutions, for which we should feel no less grateful than proud. It is at such a time, and with these views of its condition, that I cease all active connection with its affairs.

In reference to those agitations, and the questions giving rise to them, and my conduct on them, which you have pleased to speak of in terms of such high commendation, I ask your indulgence only to say a few things, and these few only as of matters that are past. They were questions of no ordinary magnitude; they were vital in their character; they oppressed me with the most anxious care—with the heavy weight of the most intense sense of responsibility—and the more so as they subjected me, on several occasions, to the most trying of all political ordeals—the separation in action from old allies and old friends.

The first of these was the annexation of Texas. This arose on my entrance into Congress. It was to me a new field and a new theatre. It requires an effort at this time to recall the scenes of that day; the arguments for and against; the passions and prejudices that were aroused on both sides. The public mind was perhaps never before more thoroughly excited. It was my fortune, with a few others, to differ, not only from our own party friends, but from a majority of those on the other side. We were for the measure. We believed it to be constitutional and advantageous, notwithstanding the contrary judgment and the fearful consequences predicted by many sages in counsel in whose wisdom and patriotism we had ever confided. We were for it, however, only on condition that the rights of the South should be settled and guaranteed in the bonds of union. In this position we held the balance of power in the House; and it was not until various other propositions, which left these points open, were voted down—we voting with the general opponents of the measure on them—that ours, which secured the existing guaranty for four Slave States, to be carved out of the Territory and admitted into the Union, it the people should present such constitutions, on their application for admission, was taken up and passed by the general friends of the measure. The true history of these resolutions has never been given. Col. BENTON, in his *Thirty Years' View*, quotes them at length, and says they were introduced at an early day of the session. He says they "were sent down from the State Department." In this he makes one of his flings at Mr. CALHOUN, who was then at the head of that Department. This is, in every essential particular, a mistake. These resolutions were not introduced at an early day of the session. Congress met on the 2d day of December, 1844; on the 12th of that month Mr. CHARLES J. INGERSOLL, Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Affairs, introduced the Administration measure. After that there were six other plans of annexation introduced before the resolutions which finally passed were offered. They were presented by Mr. MILTON BROWN, of Tennessee, on the 13th of January, 1845. He and I consulted frequently together. We agreed in our views. We could not support any one of the plans submitted, but were anxious for the measure to succeed on the terms I have stated. He drew up the resolutions embodying our views, securing the settlement of the vexed question, and the guarantee as to the four future Slave States, south of the Missouri line, just as they passed. Neither Mr. CALHOUN nor Mr. TYLER ever saw the resolutions until they were offered to the House; and I doubt if any other person did except Mr. BROWN, myself, and the Hon. EPHRAIM H. FOSTER, one of the Senators of Tennessee. Mr. BROWN informed me that Mr. FOSTER concurred fully in our views, and would present the same resolutions in the Senate on the same day, which he did, remarking at the time that he had neither consulted nor conversed with any other Senator in relation to them. As for the phraseology of the resolutions, that is due entirely to Mr. BROWN; but for the substance I feel fully justified in saying that we are both jointly and equally responsible. My course in the matter was taken not without some doubt and distrust that it might be wrong, as so much talent, age, experience, and worth were arrayed against it; hence you may imagine the gratification I felt six years after, when Mr. WEBSTER, in his celebrated 7th of March speech, fully admitted the constitutionality of the annexation, and the binding obligations of the guarantees therein secured. The recognized constitutional expounder, and one of the leaders of the opponents of the measure, though not in official position at the time it passed, lived to give the constitutional question involved the sanction of his high authority; and now few men of any party or any creed raise a point upon the subject.

The next question of agitation arose out of our acquisitions from Mexico, embracing also the Territory of Oregon, the title of which had just been definitely settled about that time. This was the greatest of all, before or since. It involved the powers of Congress over the Territories, and the right of the General Government to exclude Slavery, as it exists with us, from them. The principle was one of vast importance, whether considered in an abstract or practical view. Its assertion abstractly carried with it Southern inequality, inferiority and degradation. Its enforcement practically would have hemmed us up, hedged us in, walled us around, and prevented all future growth or expansion. The point the South made was the right to go into the Territories with their slave property on the same footing and with the same security as other property under the Constitution. This was her demand, and it was on this basis the settlement was made. The Territories are to be kept open for settlement and colonization for all alike, without any discriminating legislation on the part of the people come to form their State constitutions for admission into the Union—when they are to be admitted either with or without Slavery, as they may then determine for themselves. This is non-intervention. And, as you all may know, it came short of what I wished. It was in my view not the full measure of our rights; that required, in my judgment, the enactment by Congress of all needful laws for the protection of slave property in the Territories so long as the Territorial condition lasted.

But an overwhelming majority of the South was against that position. It was said that we who maintained it yielded the whole question by yielding the jurisdiction, and that, if we conceded the power to protect, we necessarily conceded with it the power to prohibit. This by no means followed in my judgment; but such was the prevailing opinion; and it was not until it was well ascertained that a large majority of the South would not ask for or even vote for Congressional protection, that those of us who were for it yielded to non-intervention, because, though it came short of our wishes, yet it contained no sacrifice of principle, had nothing aggressive in it, and secured for all practical purposes what was wanted; that is, the unrestricted right of expansion over the common public domain, as inclination, convenience, or necessity may require on the part of our people; for, while Congress abstained from all direct legislation on the subject, yet the bills organizing Territorial governments granted to the local Legislatures the power to pass laws "upon all rightful subjects of legislation, not inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States." This gave them the power to pass all needful laws for the protection of slave property, if the people wanted them, that being a rightful subject of legislation, but none to prohibit or exclude, that being inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States, and the exercise of a power that Congress did not possess and could not grant.

This was the view we took of the case, and this has been sustained by the Supreme Court of the United States in the Scott decision. Upon this the settlement was made, thus the record stands, and by it I am still willing to stand, as it was fully up to the demands of the South, through her representatives at the time, though not up to my own, and as by it the right of expansion to the extent of population and capacity is amply secured, which was the great practical object had in view. The subsequent excitement on the Kansas Bill, in 1854, was but a sequel to that of 1850.

In carrying out the principles established in 1850, of opening the Territories, and leaving them free for settlement by all alike, without Congressional interference, it became necessary to take off the old restriction of 1820 which had been put upon that Territory.

The agitation this gave rise to was caused by nothing but the dying efforts of the old restrictionists to hold their own ground and to fight the battle of 1850 over again. This was a struggle mainly for principle—abstract principle on both sides. In the result we were triumphant. But it was not a triumph of the South over the North so much as it was a triumph of constitutional equality and right over their enemies everywhere: and let no man consider this agitation, so far as the South is responsible for it, as useless or unnecessary, inasmuch as it was a struggle mainly for an abstract principle having practically nothing in it. Let no one indulge the belief that it would have been better for the South to have quietly let the restriction against us remain upon the statute-book, as there was little prospect that Slavery ever would go to those Territories, and as the Supreme Court has since decided in the Dred Scott case that the old restriction was unconstitutional and void any how. Let no one think that the amount of practical interest in the result old not justify the popular commotion that the controversy evoked. Let no one take any such view of the subject as this; practical results should weigh but little when great fundamental, constitutional, and abstract principles of Government are to be settled. These underlie all popular rights and constitute the essence of sovereignty and independence; and the fate of nations depend upon a right maintenance of them. An insult to a flag has but little practical injury in it; and yet, if unatoned for, will and ought to justify war "at every hazard and to the last extremity." The war of the American Revolution, which gave us our national independence, was fought more in vindication of abstract principles than for the redress of any practical grievances. The grievances of the Colonies were mainly the assertion of rights and powers over them by the British Parliament, which they denied. Hence Mr. WEBSTER said truly that it was "fought on a preamble." It was not the amount of the tax complained of so much as the right of imposing it without representation. The very bill that led to resistance reduced the tax, but asserted in its preamble the unlimited and unconditional power to tax. It was on this measure the great EDMUND BURKE—a son, Mr. President, (Mr. JOHN BONES,) of your own native isle, who ranks high above all the others of her most illustrious names, high above GRATTAN, CURRAN and EMMET, and who stood foremost and first among orators and statesmen not only in the British Parliament, but in the world in his day, if he has ever been surpassed in any age or country—it was on this bill, thus granting relief to the Colonies, accompanied by the bare assertion of illegal right, that BURKE, in his place, told the House of Commons that they were sending an angel of peace, "but with it they were sending out a destroying angel, too;" and on it he would let the effect of the conflict of these two adverse spirits, or which would predominate in the end, was what he dared not say. His warning was not heeded. The destroying angel came; but with no effect upon our ancestors, except to arouse them in defence of even their abstract rights. It was England, who, under the influence of his unseen power, was left to mourn the loss of her first-born Colonies.

In politics, as in law, the greatest results often follow the establishment of abstract principles, when the amount of practical interest involved is too small to be taken in the estimation. Principles deciding the titles to millions of property may be settled, and often are, upon a pepper-corn issue. In the case of PIERCE and TWINE two hundred pounds sterling only were involved. But who could estimate the hundreds of thousands that have been controlled by the principles established by it? Or who would undertake to number the millions upon millions which have and do depend upon the principles of SHELLY's case, or PERRIN against BLAKE? In this last, thousands of dollars have been spent in publishing books that have been written upon it, to say nothing about the amount or value of property it has controlled. And yet only two thousands pounds sterling were all that was practically in issue in it. And what was the amount practically in issue in the DRED SCOTT case itself? Nothing but the value of one slave, perhaps less than a thousand dollars; yet, on the principle depended not only many other thousands, but in all probability the destiny of this country. And who is vain enough to suppose that the DRED SCOTT decision would have been made but for the agitation and the discussion which preceded it, and the sound clear principles which that discussion brought to light? Weigh not, therefore, too lightly the most violent discussions by your public men, even upon the most abstract principles. Nay, more, be prepared to assert them yourselves as your fathers did, at any hazard, though there be nothing at stake but your honor.

Nor am I of the number of those who believe that we have sustained any injury by these agitations. It is true we are not responsible for them. We were not the aggressors. We acted on the defensive. We repelled assault, calumny, and aspersion by argument, by reason, and by truth. But so far from the institution of African slavery in our section being weakened or rendered less secure by the discussion, my deliberate judgment is that it has been greatly strengthened and fortified—strengthened and fortified not only in the opinions, convictions, and consciences of men, but by the action of the Government. Questions that were doubtful and mooted before these agitations have since been settled—settled as I have stated, settled by all the departments of the Government, the legislative, executive, and judicial. The old Missouri restriction of 1820 has been taken from the statute book. There is not now a spot of the public territory of the United States, over which the national flag floats, where slavery is excluded by law of Congress; and the highest tribunal of the land has decided that Congress has no power to pass such a law, nor to grant such power to a Territorial Legislature. All this has been the result of these agitations.

But perhaps I am detaining you too long on these topics. It may be that some are more anxious to hear what I have to say for the future. Will the present quiet last, or will the Anti-Slavery spirit renew the strife? And what is to be the end of it? On this point I can only say that the future is wisely shut out from our view by a curtain that I could not lift if I would, and I would not if I could. It is enough for us to take care of the ever-present with which we are moving along. All things human are passing away. Nay, more, in the conditions and relations to each other of all things throughout the material universe there is nothing eternal but change. This is the universal law. Our bodies yield to it; death is the common lot of all; Governments are subject to the same law. The most powerful of the present day will, in course of time, pass away, as those great empires did which we read of centuries ago; our own cannot escape the same inevitable doom. But when this will be, whether at an early or a remote period, I have no disposition either to inquire or to speculate. I have no hesitancy, however, in giving you the strong conviction of my judgment that it is best for all that the States shall remain united under their present Constitution just so long—if that be forever—as this end can be attained, without the sacrifice of any constitutional principle, or the loss of any constitutional right, essential to the safety and security of any one of them, or any number of them, and that the Union, on this basis, can be and will be preserved just so long as intelligence, virtue, integrity and patriotism rule your national councils. How long this will be will depend upon the people themselves.

Legislators in this country, in the main, are but the embodied reflection of the characters and principles of those who elect them. As matters now stand, so far as the sectional questions are concerned, I see no cause of danger either to the Union or Southern security in it. The former has always been with me, and ought to be with you, subordinate to the latter. But on the present basis of governmental action, recognized in all its departments, on those questions vital to the South, I see nothing likely to arise from it calculated to endanger either her safety or security. Hence, nothing to prevent the hope and earnest desire that a still greater, wider, and higher career is before us than that yet attained. And for many long years to come there is nothing in the diversity and dissimilarity of the institutions of the different States inconsistent with this; nothing in any increase or addition of States; nothing in the future enlargement of the limits of the Republic by further acquisition of territories, as, in the event of continued union, there doubtless will be. Already we are looking out towards Chihuahua, Sonora, and other parts of Mexico, to Cuba, and even to Central America. Where are to be our ultimate limits time alone can determine. But of all these acquisitions the most important to the whole country is that of Cuba. She lies geographically in the natural line of extension and acquisition. The natural course for all national extension is on lines of longitude rather than lines of latitude—from north to south or from south to north, rather than from east to west—so as to bring within a common jurisdiction the products of different climes. As yet we embrace no portion of the Tropics. Cuba, besides her commanding position in the Gulf and all other advantages, would fill up this deficiency.

On this subject, however, I will say that I am not much in favor of paying any great sum of money to Spain for that island. If the people of Cuba want to come under our jurisdiction it is their right to come and ours to receive them, without let or hindrance from Spain. She holds the island by no tenure but that of conquest and force.

The more appropriate policy would be to repeal all our own laws which make it penal and criminal for our own citizens to go and help them achieve their independence. Instead of offering Spain thirty or more millions of dollars for it, I would simply quit spending other millions in keeping watch and guard for her to oppress and rob; I would simply quit holding while Spain skins. A million or two might be well spent to obtain so great a result without difficulty, if Spain saw fit to receive it—not much more.

But, whatever may be our acquisitions of territory, I see nothing to endanger our rights in the Union if the principles now established be adhered to and maintained in good faith. Over all present possessions or future acquisitions we have and will have, by those principles, the unrestricted right to expand, to settle, and colonize with our institutions to the extent of population and capacity. Wherever climate and soil suit there slavery can and will go to the extent of population.

On

The "Ready Malignity" of the English Press.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: Will you permit me in your columns to protest against the injustice you do the English Press and People in the first leading article of the TIMES of Thursday, wherein you write of the "ready malignity and slow intelligence" of that Press. The accusation of "slow intelligence" is curious in the face of the obvious fact that the American Press has, for many weeks longer than it ought, been depending on the English Press for news, which, judging from the numerous articles on the theme, is as interesting to American readers as to Englishmen; and American correspondents might all have been in Italy simultaneously with, or at worst within ten days after, those of the British papers. But let the "slow intelligence" pass; the "ready malignity" is what concerns me.

I take leave to assert that such language applied to the English Press is unjustifiable, and as a constant reader of the TIMES, and an appreciative observer of the attention you give to English affairs, which it flatters my national vanity to perceive you seem to have as much interest in as your own, I must say your words astenish me.

By far the greater part of the English journalist greatest in number, influence and circulation, are Liberal, and have always favored and do favor the Italian cause, making quite as frequent manifestations of sympathy therewith as the papers of the United States. It is true the London *Times*, not a Tory, but certainly not a Liberal journal, always in favor of the *status quo*, favored the Austrian cause at first, doubtless from that intuitive dread of change by rapid and violent means, which is common to all conservative minds; but the *Times* soon found out which was the popular side, and certainly it no longer flatters Austria; and in the opinion of many, it does more than justice to the affairs of the Allies. Its ablest and most frequent correspondence is from their camp; and if it has also a correspondent with the enemies of Italy, I shall be surprised to hear an Anglo-Saxon from either side of the Atlantic deny, that to hear and to represent both sides to the judgment of the world, is the proper course for an influential journal in a neutral country to pursue. In this case, I think, most people will agree with me, that for once, at least, the *Times* has been fair.

But, Sir, it is on the language of the London *Standard* that you base your charge of "ready malignity" against the English Press, and you quote largely from it. Why quote the exception? The *News*, *Star*, *Advertiser*, *Sun*, *Globe*, *Express*, *Post*, all London daily papers, and the almost innumerable weekly papers of the British metropolis—*Spectator*, *Leader*, *Examiner*, *Observer*, *Dispatch*, *Atlas*, *Lloyds*, representatives of the intellect and muscle of the country—all side with Italy; yet you call the *Standard*, a penny journal, supporting Lord DERBY, "the English Press!" Why, Sir, I might far more reasonably quote the *Tribune*, which is accused of Austrianism, as "the malignant American Press;" or expect you to call the attacks of an evening journal in a certain notorious case of recent occurrence, specimens of the "ready malignity" of the *American* Press. All the British papers I have named, and many more, in fact, as I said, the great majority throughout the country, have expressed warm sympathy with the cause of the Allies, and where any among them has failed to extol the motives of the French Emperor, it has at least avoided and deprecated hostile discussion of their motives. But if some English papers *do* question his motives, surely it is not more "malignant" to suspect a successful BONAPARTE in the person of the present Emperor, by grace of the *coup d'état*, (which you yourself have so frequently denounced,) than to question the motives of a successful Democrat, as you do, in canvassing the acts of Mr. BUCHANAN. I think you are not in the habit of calling a spade a silver spoon, when you talk of those gentlemen.

The English Press and the English electors have turned out a Ministry more than suspected of Austrian bearings, and have put in a Ministry more than suspected of a bearing towards the Allies. Had the electors of England been more nearly like the people of England, or had Ireland been less Popish—and, therefore, less Austrian—the Anti-Austrian demonstration would have been even more decisive. You are too well acquainted with English affairs not to know this; why, therefore misrepresent the English people, as I must say, with all becoming respect, you have on this head done frequently of late. I am, &c.,

A MEMBER OF THE ENGLISH PRESS.

NEW-YORK, July 15, 1859.

Bellevue Hospital.

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 15.

In addition to the inquest, now being held at Bellevue Hospital upon the bodies of the woman and boy we referred to yesterday, the Coroners have been notified to hold inquests upon the following persons, who died here yesterday under the following circumstances: CATHARINE MCDONALD, 27 years of age, was brought here on the 11th inst., by Officer SHERWOOD, of the Eighteenth Ward, from No. 167 East Sixteenth-street. She had just been delivered of a child, which died of hemorrhage shortly after admission; the woman, after suffering greatly from injuries she had received, died yesterday evening.

On the 6th inst. a man named PATRICK CAVANAGH, from Sixteenth-street, near Tenth-avenue, was brought in suffering from injuries received while in the act of cleaning out a stable. A horse kicked him, causing him to fall, and then stamped upon and walked over him. Officer MARSH, of the Sixteenth Precinct, had him conveyed to Bellevue Hospital, where he died at 6½ o'clock, 15th inst.

A man, by name WM. KENNELLY, was brought from his residence, No. 55 Park-street, yesterday, with a broken leg and suffering also with delirium tremens He died at 9 o'clock on the night of the 14th inst.

About 15 minutes after this a man named JESSE MCCARTY died, as is supposed, from sun-stroke. He was brought in late in the afternoon by Officers FISHER and PURDY, of the Sixteenth Ward, from the corner of Twenty-third-street and Tenth-avenue. He was a bricklayer, a hardworking, sober man, and the only support of a widowed mother.

Ballast for Balloons.

PROVIDENCE, Thursday, July 14, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The suggestions of your correspondent, "John Smith," in yesterday's issue, in reference to the best method of discharging sand from a balloon, are valuable and important, providing nothing else can be substituted. It seems to me, however, that as the art of navigating the air is receiving a large share of attention just now, and likely at no distant day to become practically useful, we should look about for something far more appropriate—something that would answer every purpose as ballast and do no possible harm on its descent to *terra firma*. And I think water would answer every purpose. The only objection that I can see to this plan is the difficulty of taking up a sufficient quantity. But I apprehend that even this could be overcome, by making what is called the ear—which is generally, I believe, nothing but a large basket—of block tin, divided into compartments, on the same principle that the hulls of many iron ships are now constructed. By this means any quantity of water could be taken up, the car would be comparatively light, and what is more, if the aeronaut should be so unfortunate as to drop into a lake, he would perhaps find both safety and salvation in its buoyancy. Ample means could be devised for letting off the water, either slowly or rapidly, by means of common taps, and "mortals below," when looking up to witness the flight of the aerial ship, would be in no danger of having their eyes filled with sand.

Besides, the high diffusive power of hydrogen gas renders it impossible for aerostation to be carried to any great extent without the aeronaut is furnished with the means and material for *assuaging* it, for which process water is the principal agent. W. Q. M.

The Street Beggars to be Removed.

The following General Order has been issued by the General Superintendent of Police:

[*General Order, No.* 151.]

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, No. 413 Broome-street, cor. of Elm, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1859.

Captain ——, Precinct ——, Sir: Your attention is specially directed to Rule No. 34, of the Rules and Regulations by which this Department is guided, and to General Order No. 119, issued Oct. 25, 1858. You will read them to the members of your command, and require their prompt and thorough enforcement.

The subject to which this rule and general order relates—that of vagrancy and street begging—is an important one in its bearing, not only upon our citizens generally, but also upon the class of unfortunate beings in question, for whose welfare the authorities have made ample provision.

I desire that our branch of the public service shall do its duty in all cases coming under its supervision.

AMOS PILLSBURY,
General Superintendent of Police.

The following is a copy of the Rule:

SEC. 34. The members of the Department are particularly required to *remove all beggars* found begging in the streets. If, on inquiry, they are found to be proper subjects of relief from the Governors of the Almshouse Department, or Commissioners of Emigration, or Overseers of the Poor, they are to take them to the one of those Institutions to which they respectively belong, for relief or permanent aid; and if proved to be impostors or actual vagrants, to take them before the Police Magistrates, to be dealt with according to law.

WENDELL PHILLIPS ON WINTHROP.—In a 4th of July speech, WENDELL PHILLIPS paid his respects to R. C. WINTHROP'S recent letter to HIRAM KETCHUM. "I remember," said Mr. PHILLIPS, "that in '*Hood's Oddities*,' there is a picture of a spotted child. The baby had been laid in an arm-chair, and there came in a man weighing about three hundred pounds, with the London *Times* in his hand, and he sat upon it. When it was found to be dead, the coroner came and said that he would have an inquest. 'I don't see why,' said the mother; 'it died a very natural death.' Mr. WEBSTER sat down upon Mr. WINTHROP, and there he is! He died a very natural death. I do not think it was worth while to hold an inquest on him."

WENDELL PHILLIPS is very good at spoiling a joke; much better, it appears, than in making one. It was the unhappy infant's aunt, and not a man, that crushed the darling's life out of its little body, and when the lady proposed sending for a coroner to *sit* on the body of the child the mother replied she didn't see the necessity for anybody else to sit upon it.

Important Opportunity in Biblical Literature—A Valuable Collection of Eastern Manuscripts for Sale in Prussia.

The New-York *Observer* publishes the following interesting letter from a distinguished Orientalist in Prussia:

BERLIN, Wednesday, June 15, 1859.

DEAR SIR: You have had the kindness to send me a copy of the New-York *Observer*, which contains your excellent translation of RITTER'S Report on Mr. GRAHAM'S journey and my own with reference to the East, viz., Central Syria. I am not only thankful for this communication, but I rejoice over your sympathies for our efforts to spread Syrian geography. Of the interest of North Americans in Palestine and its dependencies, I had abundant proofs during my eleven years' stay in Damascus, which also is usually visited by numerous American pilgrims to Jerusalem. The enthusiasm with which ROBINSON'S discoveries were received, demonstrated that sympathy of the Americans; and your translation, with the editorial remarks of the *Observer*, (on page 2 of that copy,) furnishes for it new evidence.

I could not, therefore, dear sir, omit to inform you that my own report, submitted to the Foreign Minister, will appear *in extenso* in the next number of *Neumann's Geographical Journal*, where RITTER'S report was published. I flatter myself that you will be pleased with that report, as it treats of the chief results of my discoveries (*sit venia verbo*) more extensively, and its full or partial translation will, therefore, be of interest to your countrymen. I will take care that you may get the proof-sheets free of charge.

As I came to Germany for the purpose of publishing a complete work of my travels, I was unwilling in the outset that my report should be printed. Since then, however, the war broke out, which threatens to become general, and I have no prospect for the publication of a large scientific work, the expense of which (including about 40 sheets of 8vo text, about 80 plates for Greek and Semitic inscriptions, and about 30 maps representing mountain ranges, architecture and newly-discovered routes) will amount to 1,000 or 1,500 Prussian dollars. I am, therefore, glad that at least this report has been printed.

So far upon this subject. But the opportunity which you have afforded to me for writing to you is too favorable that I should not profit by it for a personal affair.

I have written about twenty days ago to Mr. ED. ROBINSON, Professor of Biblical Literature in the Union Theological Seminary, *via* Hamburg, transmitting at the same time, free of charge, a copy of the catalogue of my library of Arabian manuscripts, and requested him to inform the various State and University libraries that the same is for sale. As it is probable that either my letter or the catalogue may not have arrived, I took the liberty to inclose a copy of the letter to my catalogue, and I should feel under great obligations to you if you would hand it to MR. ROBINSON, in case he should not have received it; or, in case he should be absent, or unable to attend to the same, if you would place it before the Librarian of the University Library.

You must not be astonished to see that one of the greatest and most valuable collections of manuscripts that ever came from the East is offered for sale in America, while we have here many universities which possess few Oriental manuscripts or none at all. Even for that must the cause be looked for in the war. *Bancroft says, in his history of the United States, that the faults of European policy peopled America; and I add to it that the same faults will compel industry, arts and sciences, to take their flight to America.* Although I have offered my MSS. to the Royal Library in Berlin, and it is known to me that its purchase has been favorably recommended by the Commissioner, yet I doubt very much that the Minister of Finance will expend 34,000 Prussian dollars (the price asked for) for a specific branch of science, when he will in a short time have to provide means for the mobilization of half a million of soldiers.

This is the reason that I have simultaneously applied to Professor ROBINSON, without knowing him personally, relying upon his love for Oriental matters; and, moreover, as I know from various other sources that American libraries are desirous of having oriental MSS.

As I have soon to return upon my station in Damascus, and in order to bring about a speedy termination of this transaction, I have made the following proposition: that the purchasing library or State may nominate an attorney, (for instance his Excellency the Minister of the United States at Berlin, or a banking firm,) who shall cause these MSS. to be appraised by a commission of competent men, (such as Professors of Oriental Languages of German Universities,) and upon their favorable report conclude the bargain, receive the MSS., and pay the stipulated price. I accept also payment in installments, if interest is paid for the balance.

I am almost ashamed to return trouble for the plain salutation which you have transmitted with the copy of the *Observer*.

Allow me to express to you the sentiments of the most distinguished consideration and gratefulness of

Your most obedient servant,

WETZSTEIN,
No. 27 Oranienburger Strasse, Berlin.

Mr. E. R. STRAZNICKY, New-York University, New-York.

BIBLIOTHECA WETZSTEINIANA.

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1—	28.	Cyclopædia.
29—	51.	Lexicography.
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1703—	1860.	Collections of various contents.
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1901—	1912.	Oriental Publications.
1913—	1968.	Cufic Parchments. *Cufica.*

Indian Troubles in Nebraska—History of the Pawnee War.

From the Omaha Nebraskian, July 9.

So many rumors are afloat, so much exaggeration, respecting the Indian troubles and their origin in this Territory, that we deem it necessary to give a concise history of the whole affair, which we have been able to gather from sources every way reliable.

On the 24th of June the Pawnee Indians, numbering about 3,500, moved from their village on the south side of the Platte River to the north side of that stream, preparatory to starting on a buffalo hunt, expecting to be joined on the 5th of July by the Omahas, some distance up the Elkhorn. They encamped on the west side of the Elkhorn, near Fontenelle, on the 25th (Saturday), and that night, Sunday and Sunday night, made numerous precatory excursions among the settlers, whom they alarmed by their impudence and rascality. They plundered the dwelling of Mr. DePuy to the extent of one hundred dollars.

On Monday, about dusk, they committed the outrage on Mr. Uriah Thomas, to which we referred last week. That night and Tuesday they continued their molestations of the settlers up the Elkhorn, above the mouth of Logan Creek, killing and driving off cattle, plundering houses, threatening families, &c. About this time some twenty-five men armed at Fontenelle, ascended the Horn for the purpose of obtaining ponies from the Indians to remunerate the settlers for their loss, and to endeavor to take a few prisoners to hold as hostages for the good behavior of the tribe.

The march of these men above Logan Creek is described as over a desolated country. Crops had been destroyed, houses plundered, and cattle driven off or killed. Even the Post-office at Cuming Creek had been broken up. Arriving at West Point, Cuming county, they were joined by more men, so that their number amounted to fifty-seven men, well armed, mostly mounted—the Indians being encamped on the opposite side of the Elkhorn, about four miles distant. The settlers were panic stricken, and anticipating a general massacre. Small scouting parties of Indians were seen, apparently watching the movements of the whites.

Here they divided forces, most of them remaining at West Point, and about twenty, under the command of J. W. PATTISON, proceeding up the Elkhorn to protect the settlers at a little town called DeWitt, some five miles further up. While at DeWitt, on the 30th, eleven Indians were observed but a short distance off, and these were enticed into a house. PATTISON and his men laying in ambush, with the intention of taking the entire party prisoners. On attempting to executive this manœuvre, the Indians seized their arms and fired upon the whites, wounding one of them. The whites returned the fire of the Indians, and an engagement of a few minutes ensued, which resulted in the killing of four Indians—one of their chiefs among the number—and the supposed wounding of several more, when the savages beat a hasty retreat.

The settlers in that region deemed it prudent to go down to Fontanelle, some forty miles distant, where they still remain. On the return to Fontanelle of the war party, dispatches were sent to this city for assistance, and a portion of the Omaha Light Artillery Squad immediately repaired to Fontanelle. General THAYER accompanied them, and took the command. Subsequent dispatches have been sent in for additional aid, and the balance of the gun squad and several others went out with the field piece, on Sunday last.

On Wednesday last, Gov. BLACK, and a small detachment of dragoons under Lieut. ROBERTSON, accompanied by several volunteers, left for the scene of difficulty. A detachment of fifty dragoons has also left Fort Kearney for the same destination, in compliance with the request of Secretary MORTON. Yesterday we learned that GOV. BLACK has been joined by about forty volunteers from Washington county. The entire force now in the field must be not far from two hundred and fifty, mostly mounted, and of whom sixty or seventy are dragoons in the regular service.

We learn that the property destroyed by the Indians is estimated at $15,000.

PARDONS AND PASSPORTS.—A division has recently been made in the duties of the clerk of Pardons and Passports in the State Department. The business relating to pardons is now attached to the duties of the Librarian, HENRY D. JOHNSON, Esq., who prepares and records pardons and remissions, and files the petitions and papers on which they are founded. The Clerk of Passports, W. C. REDDALL, Esq., still continues to make out and record passports, which pass from the Department at the rate of thirty per day.—*Washington Star.*

For a wonder, the anniversary of the battle of the Boyne, in Canada, passed off in all parts of the country without disorder or disturbance of any kind.

Blondin's Last Performance.

NIAGARA CROSSED WITH A WHEELBARROW ON A TIGHT-ROPE.

The Buffalo *Republic*, July 15, has the following account of M. BLONDIN'S last performance at Niagara:

"Never did Niagara present such a scene as yesterday. From morning dawn until evening close the streets were a solid mass of human beings, brought hither by long trains of cars, crowded steamboats, and every other conveyance which could be obtained, to witness the intrepid BLONDIN perform his last great crowning feat. We left upon the *Arrow*, and the sail down old Niagara, with a melting sun overhead, was truly refreshing and delightful. Hose Company No. 2 of Buffalo, and their guests, Perseverance No. 5 of Philadelphia, took an excursion on the *Arrow*, with their two bands, which made the boat black with human freight. On arriving at Chippewa, a long train of cars was found in waiting, some of which were used for drawing sand, but comfortably fixed up for the occasion with comfortable seats. On arriving at Clifton all hands dismounted, the two Hose Companies formed in order, and a line of march taken up for the Clifton House, where the 'inner man' was refreshed in a manner not mentioned in the bills. In about half an hour the line was re-formed, and the companies marched "down the hill as if they were about taking the enemy," to the "Maid of the Mist," and took their departure for "the other side of Jordan." They were received at Niagara by the Cataract Company, escorted to the Cataract House, where they partook of a sumptuous dinner. The dinner concluded, they were marched to the great battle ground of the day, to witness the great ascension. While WHITE'S Pleasure Grounds was a solid mass of human beings, the American and Canadian banks for at least a mile in length, was a dense mass, packed and re-packed in every available position that could be obtained, and the way the scorching sun clung to the affections of the people was a caution. Some were blowing, and others puffing and sneezing, while the thirsty crowd were continually pouring down swill under the pretesse of drinking lemonade, and rot-gut whiskey in the same proportion.

At about 4 o'clock, MONS. BLONDIN commenced with performing some of his feats on the tight-rope, and at 4½ o'clock made the grand ascension. He mounts the rope—in his hands rests the pole and a hat—he faces his auditory on the American side, and crosses the chasm backwards—he pauses in his career—he lays down upon the rope—he rises gently from his position as a wearied soldier with his martial cloak around him, and proceeds on his journey confident of the victory. Every heart beats with fear as he proceeds backwards up the slack fastened to the Canadian shore. Undaunted he moves along over the yawning abyss, until his foot once more touches *terra firma*. Here, where once was heard no sound save the war-whoop of the savage, ascends cheer after cheer from the assembled throng, the belching of the locomotives, and music from the bands. In about half an hour his form is seen upon the platform on the Canadian side of the river. The band strikes up—a human form is seen to move along over the chasm—in advance of the form is seen a wheelbarrow—over this a pole—firm and erect, he approaches towards the American side, dressed up in a monkey uniform—it bows to the people and makes up all manner of faces. Without stopping, it reaches in triumph its destination, which caused the old welkin to ring on both sides of the river. This turns out to be Monsieur BLONDIN. The greatest feat of the Nineteenth Century is now brought to a close. All that Monsieur BLONDIN has ever promised to do, he has accomplished satisfactorily. There has never been any failure or disappointment on his part. That which was predicted has been fully verified. The mighty cataract of the world has been crossed by a human being on a tight-rope—he has drawn up from its bosom with a rope, a bottle, and drank its contents while sitting upon it; he has performed many wonderful feats upon it; walked upon it 1,100 feet backwards, with a balance pole 40 feet in length, with a sack over him, blind-folded, and last of all, taken across with him a wheelbarrow, pole and all. What will not man do next?

The *Republic* adds that BLONDIN has made a curious proposition:

MONS. BLONDIN called this morning and desires us to say that, so far he has made but little money out of his exploits at the Falls. He has satisfied the public that what he has promised to do has been performed on his part. Letters from all parts of the United States are now coming to him, promising flattering engagements. What he desires is if the people wish him to make another exhibition at the Falls, that those directly interested in carrying passengers will make him some definite offer that he can depend on.

A letter from an ambitious female is published as a part of this curious Blondin history. It is as follows:

LOCKPORT, Sunday, July 10, 1859.

MR. BLONDIN—*Sir*: I understand that you have offered the sum of $500 to any person, male or female, who will allow you to take them across the Niagara river on your rope in a wheelbarrow. On the above condition I hereby agree to accept the offer, and will accompany you on the rope on Thursday next; the money to be placed in the hands of responsible persons, and to be paid over immediately on the conclusion of the feat. Hoping to receive a reply to this in time, I have the honor to be, &c.,

Mrs. S. P. MARKS.

MONS. BLONDIN desires to say, in answer to numerous letters addressed to him of the above import, that he does not propose to pay any one for going over the rope, but, on the contrary, will entertain a proposition from those desirous of paying for the privilege of going over with him. This relates to gentlemen only—he will take the ladies over free.

Nor is this all. A dentist, signing himself S. L. HAMLEN, writes to BLONDIN from Cincinnati, to make this proposition, which is certainly as odd as any part of the tight-rope business:

"The National Dental Convention takes place at the Falls during that week, commencing on the 2d of August. A large number of the dentists of this country will be in attendance. I have been chosen by a meeting of the Mississippi Valley Association of Dentists, as a delegate to represent this city at the Convention. It is desirable for us to have as large an attendance of the profession as possible, and to this end allow me to suggest that you allow it to be announced by the Press throughout the Union that you will perform the daring feat—say on Wednesday, the 3d of August. I am satisfied that many of the profession, who are now undecided about going, will decide at once to go; and there are thousands outside the profession who will be there if some definite time is set. That is about the time the majority of the Western people who visit the Falls and Eastern watering places; and if you allow the announcement to be made, a large number of this class will make it convenient to be there."

The Red River Country—Annexation Agitated.

A correspondent of the Toronto *Globe*, gives an interesting sketch of the Red River country, now thrown open by the facilities of travel:

"Our great drawback has always been this—that we are far inland and have no means of easy and speedy communication with the civilized world. This is the real secret of the slow progress which the Red River Colony has made. Some attribute it to the influence of the Hudson Bay Company's monopoly, others to the soil and climate, others to the downright indolence of the people; but I believe the great under-lying cause has been, the want of a good route into, and out of, the country. This would have helped immigration, helped the exporting of produce, and helped the importing of supplies. A second remark I wish to make is this: this steamboat enterprise has done more to Americanize us than anything that has yet taken place. Several circumstances have turned our sympathies towards Minnesota, but this most of any. We are beginning to feel that if ever we are to get on, it must be through connection with the United States. The route by Hudson's Bay, in its present condition, is perfectly unendurable; that by Fort William and Rainy Lake, though a very natural and desirable route, cannot be serviceable, except at a considerable outlay. We are, there, driven from sheer necessity to seek an outlet by the Red River and Mississippi. I have no sympathies with American institution *per se*, at least in so far as they are distinctively American; but if by so joining the States we can best advance our own country, you can easily see how strong the temptation is. I don't say nor do I suppose, that our joining the States depends upon our own wishes. Still, it should be the desire of the Imperial Government to receive a willing obedience and allegiance rather than a compulsory one. Apart from *the spontaneous feeling which is springing up in favor of the United States*, you must take into account the influence exerted from St. Paul. Territorial aggrandizement occurs to the minds of some in the West as well as in the South of the Union, and if the Oregon boundary dispute assume any magnitude, it may prove to be part of a wider scheme.

Canal-Break and Threatened Riot.

From the Rochester Union, July 15.

Our citizens were somewhat excited this morning by the announcement made at an early hour that there was a strike and riot at the canal breach in Perrinton. There was a disturbance at the breach in Perrinton, growing out of the dissatisfaction of the laborers. There are from seven to nine hundred men employed on the job, under the direction of Mr. KING, the Superintendent of this section. The work is to be prosecuted night and day, and for this purpose the laborers work twelve hours each in twenty-four—six hours at a time. The price paid is one shilling per hour. There are perhaps five hundred men about the work who are not employed, some of whom want work, and some do not. Last evening dissatisfaction began to show itself in one or two squads, with an order that some men who had worked in the afternoon should not continue in the night, but give place to fresh hands. The men thus forbidden to work were those under expense without shelter, had come a long distance and wanted to labor more hours. Just then somebody raised the cry that wages were too small—that they should have one dollar for six hours. Upon this pretty much all hands quit, and joined in the demand for increased wages. Toward those who did not quit work there were slight demonstrations of violence made by those who had laid down their shovels, but we do not hear that any blows were struck. The Mayor made a speech to the assembled multitude. He told them that Mr. KING could not comply with the demands for increased wages, and would not, and that for their own good they had better go to work peaceably or leave the ground. He promised protection to those who were willing to work; and under his advice, with that of the Sheriff and others, the work was resumed quietly at 7 o'clock this morning, and continued till the rain caused the men to suspend. After the shower it was again resumed, and was progressing at noon. It is barely possible that there will be a disturbance to-night. The Light Guard were ordered by Col. FAIRCHILD to be in readiness to go to Perinton, if wanted by the Sheriff, to assist him in enforcing order.

Naval Intelligence.

The following named officers have been ordered to the United States steamer *Saginaw*, being built at Mare Island, California, and which is bound for the East Indies: Commander, J. FINLAY SCHENCK; Lieutenants, M. C. Bryant, James J. Waddell; Passed Midshipman, M. C. Campbell; Master, C. J. McDougan; Purser, James Fulton.

More Mail Robberies—Arrests in Minnesota.

From the Chicago Press and Tribune, 13th.

We learn of the arrest of Mr. L. PRESTON, Postmaster at Preston, Minnesota, and Mr. JOHN MERRICK and his wife, supposed to be the perpetrators of large robberies of the mail in Minnesota, and their return to St. Paul to undergo an examination on the charge. During the Winter months some important mails from the East have passed through the Post-office at Preston, Minnesota, at which LUTHER PRESTON was Postmaster. Drafts, checks and valuable letters were missing, and in January some twenty land warrants were also missing. About two weeks after this, a half-brother of PRESTON, the Postmaster, named JOHN MERRICK, was arrested at Peoria, Ill., for forging the name W. T. JUDD upon two drafts sent from Troy, N. Y., to parties in St. Peters, Minn. Previous notice of the loss and a full description of the drafts had been sent to various banks and bankers. While trying to sell the drafts to a banker, MERRICK was arrested at the intigation of the latter.

On his person were found two of the identical land-warrants which had been taken out of the office at Preston, by his half-brother, the manner of proceeding being, for PRESTON to open the letters, take out the documents, and mail them to MERRICK, under the assumed name of "Stanton." The latter negotiated them, and sent PRESTON half the money. This MERRICK confessed, after his arrest.

The day before MERRICK'S arrest, his wife or mistress, who was formerly the wife of one RIMES, who kept the first restaurant under the Masonic Temple, in this city, some three years since, and who has one husband in the Penitentiary at present, for forgery and counterfeiting, suddenly left Peoria. After his arrest, C. P. BLADLEY & Co.'s Detective Police Agency, of this city, was notified by the Postmaster of Peoria that she had left. A daguerreotype found in MERRICK'S trunk gave them a clue to her personal appearance.

The officers, after a five days' search, found her; she was arrested and brought back to Chicago. Upon her person a stolen draft was found, which had been sent from Danville, New-York, and also a draft for $90. Thus two of the accessories to the crime were arrested. At the time MERRICK acknowledged the proceedings at Peoria, he notified, by letter, PRESTON of his arrest, and warned him; but WORDEN, the United States Secret Agent at Detroit, arrived at Preston before the letter, and arrested the Postmaster yesterday. Word was sent of the successful arrest of MERRICK and his wife, and the United States Commissioner issued a warrant for them, and, armed with the commission, Sheriff BRACKETT, of the above place, went to Peoria and secured MERRICK. The charge of forgery was dropped, and he was brought to this city on Monday, to join his wife. United States Judge DRUMMOND, of this city, indorsed the warrant, and the guilty pair left yesterday morning for St. Paul to join their still more guilty brother.

ANOTHER DOMESTIC TROUBLE.—The Philadelphia *Ledger*, July 16, says: "The Court of Quarter Sessions was occupied, yesterday, in disposing of desertion cases. In one of these cases there was an illustration of the difficulty generally resulting from the interference of mother-in-law in matters concerning husband and wife. The wife, who was the complainant before the Court, is but eighteen years of age, while her husband had but completed his twenty-second year the day previous. The lady alleged that shortly after her marriage her husband removed her to the residence of his parents, in the Nineteenth Ward, where separate rooms were provided for the young couple. On one occasion the wife became sick while at her mother's house, and was unable to return home. She states that she notified her husband of the fact, but he insisted upon her immediate return, and not being able to comply with his demand, he "published her in the papers." After recovering her health, she returned home to her husband's house, but was received by him with indifference, and she again left; but through the intercession of friends she was induced to return a second time, when she alleges that the conduct of her mother-in-law and brother-in-law was such as to make it impossible for her to remain. Her stepfather, who accompanied her home on this occasion, was first insulted by her mother-in-law, and afterwards beaten by her brother-in-law, and in the scuffle between the men, the lady received a kick from her husband's brother. In no part of her statement does the lady complain of harsh treatment on the part of her husband, except that he would not speak to her. The cause of the whole difficulty is placed upon the mother of the husband. Judge ALLISON stated that there was no case made out to call for an order of Court compelling the husband to furnish a weekly sum for the support of his wife. The Judge then called the parties before him, and gave both some good advice as to their future conduct. From the evidence before him, the home furnished by the husband appeared to be comfortable, and while the law allowed him to select such an abode wherever he pleased, yet he thought it would be better for the husband, in order to restore harmony, to remove his wife from all contact with his family. If he did not do this, the Judge advised the lady to confine herself to her own apartments, and he instructed the mother-in-law, who was present, that she had no right to interfere in the domestic arrangements of her son and his wife. The young man, on being questioned by the Judge, stated that he was willing to take his wife home again; that the rooms were ready for her, and had been so ever since she left. The parties then left.

SUNDAY OBSERVANCE IN THE POST-OFFICE.—A new phase is developed in the Sabbatarian movements. In reply to the inquiry of a party in Princeton, the Post-office Department states that a letter indorsed with the words, "To lie over on the Sabbath," may be delayed until Monday,—providing the Post master at the distributing office does not overlook the indorsement. This statement was called out by the application of a strict observer of the Sabbath, who signified to the Department his earnest desire for the issue of a new order directing the delay of letters posted on Saturday. The correspondence is published in the Philadelphia *Presbyterian* (Old School.) The applicant declares that he "was perplexed to think that any letter mailed on Saturday, to go a two-days' journey, must travel on Sunday." He desired to know whether the Postmasters at distributing offices could not be directed to withhold epistles which bore the restrictive indorsement. Mr. KING'S reply indicating, as the *Presbyterian's* correspondent gratefully observes, "a good spirit on the part of the Department," is as follows:

"POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
APPRAISEMENT OFFICE, June 29, 1859.

SIR: In answer to your note of the 28th instant, I have to inform you that if a letter is placed in the Post-office, with the direction upon it, "To lie over on the Sabbath," the post-master in the mailing-office would no doubt respect such direction; but the letter being once posted, under envelope, to its address, would not again be seen till it arrived at its destination (except when obliged to pass through a distribution office), and, of course, any such direction would be of no avail. At distribution offices, where the mails have to be handled generally with great dispatch, *it is very doubtful whether such direction would be regarded, although if not overlooked, it would be proper for the post-master to obey it.*

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,
HORATIO KING.

To ——, Princeton, New-Jersey."

A RESULT OF THE RAILROAD WAR.—SUIT FOR DAMAGES.—The Pittsburgh *True Press* states that some well-known merchants of that city have instituted proceedings in the District Court of the county, against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for damages sustained by them in being ejected from a train on said road, while they were on their way East, on business. The history of the case is as follows: During the railroad war between the Pennsylvania and New-York Central routes, tickets were issued from Cleveland to New-York, *via* the Pittsburgh and Cleveland Road, and the Pennsylvania Central Road, at a much less rate than previously. The fact was, passengers could travel from Cleveland to New-York for less money than was charged from this city to the same point. As a consequence, many persons residing here, and desiring to go East, had their tickets sent to them from Cleveland. The tickets issued, however, read upon their face, "good for three days." The plaintiffs in this case left Pittsburgh for Philadelphia on the 12th May, in the 4:50 P. M. train, having tickets issued jointly by the Cleveland and the Pennsylvania roads. The time specified on the face of the tickets having expired, the conductor of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company refused to carry the plaintiffs further than Tyrone, Penn., on said tickets, and demanded $6 50 each as the amount to which the road was entitled in the way of balance of fare to Philadelphia. Plaintiffs refused to pay the amount, and the conductor, claiming to act under positive instructions, ejected them from the train, near midnight, at Tyrone. They claim that the Company, having passed them a part of the way without objection, were bound to carry them through, as the passengers from Cleveland were ticketed through on the same kind of tickets, although the time specified on the face of the cards had expired.

THE AFRICAN SLAVE-TRADE.—The Washington *Star* has the following correction of another story of the *Herald*: "The recent statement of the New-York *Herald*, that between sixty and seventy cargoes of Africans have been landed in the United States since the successful voyage of the yacht *Wanderer*, is incorrect. It is positively certain that not a single such cargo has since landed, the various stories to that effect afloat in the Press to the contrary notwithstanding. The *Echo* is the only vessel that has attempted to approach the southern coast of the United States to that end, and the public are aware of the result of that attempt. The Government's arrangements to prevent the landing of such cargoes have been so complete as to prevent those disposed to violate the law to repress the African Slave-trade, from venturing efforts to evade it. We may not inappropriately add, that the parties in the South active in endeavoring to reopen the Trade have been doing their best to embarrass the Government officers charged with the duty of guarding the coasts of the United States against the approach of slave ships, by getting up rumors keeping them perpetually voyaging in various directions in search of wholly imaginary slavers. The promptness and efficiency with which they discharge their duties under such circumstances, however, have doubtless had the effect of deterring all who would otherwise violate the Anti-African Slave trade law, from risking their money and personal liberty in such ventures."

HONORS TO BISHOP DOANE.—The graduates of the last class at St. Mary's Hall, Burlington, N. J., have provided the funds for the erection of a memorial window in the Chapel where he taught them; and it is further proposed to found in the same institution a "Bishop Doane Scholarship," by means of which there shall always be maintained at the Theological School of Burlington College, or at the General Theological Seminary in New-York, one candidate for the ministry who shall belong to the Diocese of New-Jersey. This appointment will be in the gift of the Rector and Principal of St. Mary's Hall. Four thousand dollars are required for the establishment of this scholarship, and the graduates of St. Mary's are invited to contribute to the fund.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S COURT—JULY 14.

Before Charles W. Newton, Esq.

The United States on the complaint of George W. Comstock vs. Andrew J. White.—This was one of the side issues growing out of the Indian Root Pill cases, which, after going the round of the State Courts, at last found its way into the federal tribunals in the shape of a criminal charge preferred against Mr. White, on the alleged ground of opening and detaining letters addressed to George W. Comstock, of the firm of Comstock & Brother. Three warrants have been issued in this matter—the two first were discharged for insufficiency in the affidavits grounding the process, and the examination into the complaint was proceeded with before Mr. Commissioner Newton.

Leopold C. Newman, Esq., appeared for the Government, assisted by Messrs. Spencer & Sherwood, for the prosecution; and Messrs. Sanxay & Dyett for the defendant.

The testimony for the prosecution showed that two letters addressed on the inside to Comstock were found in the possession of White, opened.

The defence showed that one of these letters came probably under cover of an envelope directed to White, but they could not find the envelope

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 18, 1859.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A. M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad..8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail....8½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston by Railroad.....8½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....5 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European mails by the *Asia*, hence for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-Office on Wednesday, July 20, at 10 A. M.

The Times for California

Containing the TIMES' map of the seat of war, with the Editorial Correspondence, descriptive of the great battle of Solferino, and the usual digest of news for the Pacific coast, will be issued on Wednesday next, in ample time for the steamer which leaves at 2 P. M. of that day.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The screw-steamship *Indian*, from Liverpool, July 6, arrived at Quebec last evening. Her advices, which are two days later, are not of decisive import. The Emperor crossed the Mincio on the 3d inst., fixing his head-quarters at Vallegio, while Villafranca was occupied by the corps of Marshal NIEL. The outposts of the enemy were quite close to those of the Allies. The junction of the corps of Prince NAPOLEON with the main body having been effected, it was the design of the Emperor to advance upon and lay siege to Verona, before the Austrians had recovered from the stupefaction and discouragement caused by their late defeat. In the meantime a reciprocal dismissal of captured officers had taken place between the hostile armies; and a project for an exchange of prisoners, suggested by NAPOLEON, had been eagerly accepted by FRANCIS JOSEPH. The Sardinians, after investing and cannonading Peschiera actively upon the west-side, crossed the Mincio on the 4th to complete their lines to the east. Garibaldi was driving the Austrians before him in the Valtelline; and was expected to regain immediate possession of the pass of the Stelvio. A large body of French troops had been disembarked on the island of Lossano Piccolo, in the Gulf of Tuarnero, and immediately destroyed the bridge connecting with the more important island of Cherso. The object of this movement is not disclosed. It was rumored that the Austrians had already withdrawn their army inside the walls of Verona. From Prussia, we learn that further steps towards the establishment of an army of observation on the Rhine had been taken, but, at the same time, it was reported that France had received tranquilizing assurances from the Prussian Government. From Rome, we learn that the massacre of Perugia was to be inquired into immediately. An abstract of the proceedings of the British Parliament will be found in our telegraphic summary of news. Dullness was the prevailing feature in the Liverpool Cotton market. Breadstuffs were declining, and Provisions heavy. Consols wrre quoted at 93@93¼.

Advices from Vera Cruz to the 13th inst. have been received at New-Orleans, by the arrival of the *Tennessee* at that port. It is announced that the *projet* of a treaty between the United States and Mexico, negotiated by Minister MCLANE with the Juarez Government, had been put on board the United States sloop-of-war *Brooklyn*. A decree had been issued by JUAREZ, again confiscating the Church property.

We have later California advices by the arrival of the Overland Mail at St. Louis from San Francisco on the 24th ult. Business is reported to be extremely dull, owing to the non-arrival of vessels expected from the Atlantic Coast. Rich discoveries of gold had been made in Humboldt County. The Lecomptonite Democrats had nominated MILTON S. LATHAM for Governor, and J. C. DOWNEY for Lieutenant-Governor. For Congress in the Northern District, they had nominated JOHN C. BURCH. The Southern District nomination had not yet been made.

The Kansas Constitutional Convention, after a somewhat lengthy discussion, has decided upon fixing, as the Northern boundary of the State, the original Nebraska line.

It is stated in a private letter from the Kansas gold mines, that from three to five to five thousand claims are being profitably worked, employing about ten thousand men, and that from thirty to forty thousand dollars' worth of gold is obtained daily.

The Washington *Star* denies the report that sixty or seventy cargoes of African negroes have been landed in the United States since the successful voyage of the *Wanderer*. It adds, however, that the parties in the South, interested in the revival of the trade, are doing their best to embarrass the action of the Government officers charged with the duty of guarding the coasts.

Attorney-General BLACK, at the request of the President, has rendered an opinion in reference to the rights of naturalized citizens, in which he maintains that the general right of expatriation is incontestible, and that, in regard to the protection of our citizens in their rights, at home and abroad, we have no law which makes any difference whatever between them.

In the State Department at Washington, a division has been made between the Bureaus of Pardons and Passports. Passports are passing from the Department at the rate of thirty per day.

The Post-office Department announces, in reply to the application of a gentlemen in Princeton, N. J., that a letter deposited in a Post-office on Saturday, and indorsed "To lie over on the Sabbath," may be delayed until Monday—provided the Postmaster at the distributing station does not overlook the indorsement.

An important decision, affecting the rights of colored people in Ohio, was delivered last week in the Court of Common Pleas at Cleveland, by Judge FOOTE. The case in point was that of a colored tailor, named FREEMAN H. MORRIS, whose vote was refused at a recent election. Judge FOOTE rendered a decision in favor of the plaintiff, declaring the "Black Law" of the State unconstitutional, on the ground that under the old Constitution of the State, all persons having more than half white blood were declared to be legally white. The new Constitution merely mentions "white persons," without particular definition. The plaintiff, MORRIS, has but one-fourth negro blood in his veins.

The members of the Convention of Young Men's Christian Associations, lately in session at Troy, visited Saratoga in a body, on Saturday. They numbered nearly five hundred persons, representing all portions of the Union. After seeing the sights at the Springs, the company sat down to dinner at Congress Hall, where sentiments were proposed and speeches made.

M. BLONDIN, last week, performed the feat of trundling a wheelbarrow over a tight-rope across Niagara River. An immense concourse of people assembled to witness the scene. BLONDIN varied the exercises by walking backwards over the rope before the wheelbarrow performance.

A meeting of the New-York Bar was held on Saturday, to take suitable notice of the death of Mr. CHOATE. Owing to the unfavorable weather and other causes, there was, however, but a slim attendance. A Committee of five gentlemen, Messrs. Ketchum, Evarts, O'Conor, Talmadge and Cord, were appointed, with instructions to make arrangements for a general meeting of the Bar, as a testimonial of respect to the memory of the eminent advocate. It is understood that the proposed meeting will be called early this week.

The severe rain-storm on Saturday checked business. Flour was lower and very dull. Wheat was also much cheaper, and was inactive. Nothing really new occurred in other kinds of Grain. About 800 bales of Cotton were purchased at steady prices. Provisions were lightly dealt in, as were also Groceries, Naval Stores, Oils, Tallow, Hides, Leather, Iron, Lead, Hay, Hops and Seeds. Raisins were in good request. Tin attracted more attention. Freights were quite dull, with 591 vessels of all classes in port.

Correction.

We owe it to our readers to say that, by a confusion of manuscripts, sent up at a late hour on Friday night, our leading article of Saturday on the "Austrian Defensive Square" was rendered perfectly unintelligible. The article appeared correctly in our second edition, but we reprint it today in another column. As our extremely ridiculous blunder afforded matter for much legitimate and good-natured merriment to our cotemporaries of the Sunday Press, and a happy occasion for airing a little envy, malice and uncharitableness to the less respectable among the daily journals, the newspaper world is indebted to us for making it, and our apology is addressed to the world of readers alone.

The Italian Tyrol.

The actual position of the allied armies in Italy gives a special importance to the region known as the Italian Tyrol, and to the operations which are there going on under the command of GARIBALDI.

Properly speaking, there is no such country as the Italian Tyrol at all, the term being conventionally applied to that Southern slope of the Alps which stretches from the Venetian States on the East to the country of Bergamo on the West. The name of Tyrol in its origin belongs to the Northern slope of the same Alps, running from the Eastern boundary of Switzerland to Styria and the Duchy of Austria. It has only been extended to the country on the other side of the Alps since the amalgamation of the two districts began under the sway of Bavaria after the peace of Presburg. Throughout the whole Alpine chain from Savoy to Illyria, with the exception of the St. Gothard range, the German tongue prevails with the blue eyes and yellow hair of the Teutonic blood upon the Northern slopes; while upon the Southern the "soft Italian speech," and the dark eyes of the mountaineers, proclaim their natural affinity with the races that people the Peninsular plains.

The Germans of the Tyrol passed under the rule of the Austrian family five centuries ago, when the Countess MATILDA adopted the grandchildren of ALBERT II., of Hapsburg. In virtue of the fact that the Prince-Bishop of Trent and Bressenone was one of her feudatories, and sate as a German Prince in the diet of the Empire, the German Emperors conceived themselves to have certain rights of suzerainty over Alpine Italy, which appertained to the spiritual dominions of that episcopal ruler. But this extensive region, now styled the Italian Tyrol, was broken up into many separate communities, such as the Giudichiare, the Val di Ledro, the Val di Sole, the Val Lagana, the Val di Noun, the Val di Fieme and others. All these communities, originally independent, gradually fell under the control of the great cities and princes of Northern Italy. Most of them were eventually absorbed into the dominions of Venice, and, as we shall see, shared the fortunes of the great republic of the Adriatic at the time of the French revolution. But in all of them the old generic Italian feeling and the passion of provincial independence had been kept alive by the absence of any general and homogeneous authority, and by the careful avoidance of all interference with local traditions in the administration of their affairs by the central power. The financial systems which obtained throughout these singular little nationalities were of the simplest and least oppressive character. The immediate lieges of the Prince-Bishop of Trent, for instance, were the envy of Europe for their fiscal prosperity, the revenues levied by the sovereign being confined to a yearly poll-tax of *twelve carantini*, or about ten cents of our money, per inhabitant.

The fall of Venice and the humiliation of Austria by the Peace of Presburg, brought strange things to pass among these quiet and secluded gorges of the Alps. The days of Prince-Bishops and village taxes disappeared forever. The valleys and mountains of this Italian Thessaly had a strategic importance for the new master of Lombardy and Venice, which made it necessary for him to put them quite out of the reach of his defeated but still dangerous Austrian foe. NAPOLEON accordingly transferred the whole region to the crown which he put upon the head of his creature, the Elector of Bavaria, advanced by him to the kingly dignity.

With the Bavarian rule came new financial measures. The Italian mountaineers were forced to bear their part of the general expenses of the kingdom, and were taxed on a footing of equality with the citizens of Munich and the peasantry of Franconia. This new *régime* maddened these honest conservatives, and bred in them an intense hatred, not only of the Bavarians who had introduced it but of the French also, by whom they had been subjected to the Bavarian yoke. Their discontent was exhibited in the open and audacious fashion natural to a people who had enjoyed so many hundred years of Alpine independence; and the Austrian Government carefully fanned a flame of which it hoped some day to make a practical application to the Franco-Bavarian alliance. Some of these Italian vallies, too, had already made common cause with the German Tyrolese against France in 1799, and the whole people by degrees became accustomed to look upon Austria as the natural defender of prescription and privilege, from whom alone they were to expect the restoration of the good old times. The war of 1809 brought things to a crisis. Austria flung down the gauntlet once more to the victor of Austerlitz, and called Alpine-Italy to arms. The Archduke JOHN went with the famous HOFER into the country of the Adige, and set up the Austrian standard. The Italians rallied around it in such numbers and with such daring valor that in two days time they drove out of Trent and Roveredo eight thousand French troops, of the best of the Napoleonic army, under the command of BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS, and expelled the Bavarian authorities. But the great Emperor's wars were not to be decided in this narrow field. The victories of Eckmuhl and Ratisbon carried the French to Vienna, and inspired the Bavarians with the courage to attempt the reconquest of their refractory subjects. They attacked Trent in force, but were beaten in two battles on the Brenner, and, flying before the Italians, were chased to Innsbruck and absolutely cut to pieces. Wagram, however, compelled Austria to peace, and with her usual gratitude, that Power in making peace, gave up the hardy mountaineers without a condition or a guarantee to the conquerors. HOFER himself suspected some such treachery, and wished to detain his Austrian allies under Count LEININGEN at Trent as hostages for the loyalty of the Emperor. The solemn pledges of an Austrian Envoy induced him to relinquish this purpose, and LEININGEN marched off with his army. As the troops defiled through Trent an Italian chieftain cried to the Count, "If Austria deceives us let her fear God in the next life and the Italian Tyrolese in this."

The Treaty of Vienna gave these mountains up to the French, and HOFER, after a brief and vain attempt at a guerilla war of independence, was betrayed, tried, and basely put to death. Transferred back from France to Austria in 1815, the people whom HOFER had led to battle beneath a lying banner, have never forgotten or forgiven the past. They rose upon Austria at the first summons of Sardinia in 1848; and history records no stories of partisan warfare more thrilling and more picturesque than the episodes of the contest maintained by these simple and resolute people under the leadership of their village physicians, their priests and their schoolmasters, against the Imperial troops. Had they been properly supported by the revolutionary Government of Lombardy or by the King of Sardinia, their command of the great passes which unite Austria with her Italian dominions might have changed the final fortune of the struggle. The Stelvio Pass, the Tonal and the Brenner are all within the grasp of the leader who can rouse the Italian Tyrol to revolt. The railway which links Verona by Roveredo with the Austrian base of operations, it is in their power to surrender to an invading army of the Allies moved across the Lago di Garda.

The extent of this peril for the Austrian position cannot easily be overestimated. It is already known that even in the Tyrol proper, and among those mountaineers of German race who have known Austria for five hundred years as their sovereign, the Archduke LOUIS has found his efforts to recruit an armed force for the defence of Austrian-Italy everywhere baffled by the little faith which successive treacheries have left to the people in their rulers. If this be so on the northern slope of the Alps, what has Austria to expect on the southern: from subjects of one blood with their neighbors of Lombardy, and who know her chiefly as the State that led their fathers into danger for her own sake, only for her own sake to abandon them in defeat?

The lowest material interests of the Italian Tyrolese must draw them to the side of Italy rather than of Austria, to the producers of Lombardy rather than to the manufacturers of Styria. But the deeper power of a great historical Nemesis is urging them more irresistibly still in the same direction, and the fall of Peschiera will doubtless be the signal for the raising of the Italian tri-color throughout the Alps from Bergamo to the Veronese.

The New Power in England.

Half a century ago, the title of Ministry of "all the talents" was applied in scorn to an English Cabinet made up of the weakest and least conspicuous of English politicians of the time. The same title has been fastened now, in quite a different sense, upon the brilliant staff which rallies around Lord PALMERSTON in this critical hour of English policy. As a constellation of intellect merely, the actual Cabinet of Great Britain will make indeed an exceptional place for itself in the recent history of the English nation. It is long since so many men of the first ability were found ready to sacrifice all secondary considerations to the necessity of putting into power and maintaining there a Premier in whose general tone of policy they were all convinced that the immediate safety and honor of England were involved. Whatever English or foreign criticism may find to question in the characters or the career of men like Lord JOHN RUSSELL and Lord ELGIN, Sir CHARLES WOOD and Mr. GLADSTONE, SIDNEY HERBERT and MILNER GIBSON, there can be but one voice among those who know the men and their country, in respect to their individual and collective capacity, and but one sentiment in regard to the impulses which have brought these men and their several friends together in support of a common chieftain and a common aim.

These various Englishmen, differing socially, politically, personally as they do, work together now simply because they feel that England needs a strong effort to wrest her foreign policy back from the fatal path upon which a Tory Government had already begun to launch it, and a firm resolution to keep her public action square with the general instinct of the English people and the natural law of international right.

But there is a special feature of this new political organization in England which merits recognition on our side of the Atlantic.

With the best disposition in the world to cultivate friendly relations with Great Britain, we of the United States have for many years past found ourselves constantly involved in quarrels more or less significant with the authorities of the inviolate isles. These quarrels have all been settled, it is true, one after another, without breeding either positive hostilities or any great increase of international ill-will. But they have generated a certain instinctive alienation of feeling between the representatives of the two Powers, all the more remarkable and all the more to be regretted, that during the same time the private relations of England with America have been as steadily multiplying, becoming more intimate, more intelligent, and more amicable.

From time to time, as changes have occurred in the Ministerial world of Great Britain, we have had sudden dashes and gushings of good feeling towards the United States, represented sometimes in the form of substantial concessions to our American policy, but more commonly in the shape of rather questionable compliments paid at Lord Mayor's dinners to our progress in civilization, and to the affectionate temper we have shown towards the unnatural parent who did her best to strangle us in our cradle. In all these manifestations there has been on the whole almost as much of offensive patronage as of conciliatory sympathy.

Nor could this fail to be the case while the vicissitudes of office in England were limited to the downfall of one set of territorial rulers and the rise of another set of the same class of men. So long as the control of English affairs continued to be vested exclusively in the technical aristocracy and their *protégés*, so long it was to be expected that the relations of Great Britain with foreign countries, and especially with the United States, would be influenced less emphatically by the real interests involved than by the personal proclivities of the classes to which those relations were entrusted. In the management by Lord DERBY and Lord MALMESBURY of the Italian question, the world has just seen a signal proof of this truth. The duty of England to Italy, to Europe, to France and to herself was interpreted by the members of the Derby Government from the social and not from the political stand-point. They talked of the "Treaties of 1815;" but they thought ESTERHAZY and METTERNICH. The initiation by Lord PALMERSTON of the Manchester men into the mysteries of Downing-street presages a large and wholesome reform in this condition of things. Of course Manchester has no special patent of magnanimity or wisdom. Of course Radicals may be as blind, as selfish, as silly as Tories; and a cotton manufacturer may be as vulgar in his politics as a peer. But Manchester is, at least, a new element in the governmental system; and an element which brings with it a new and wider comprehension of the place of America in the politics of mankind. For Manchester the United States are a greater Power than Austria; and the politics of America more important than those of Hanover, or even than those of Prussia. The eyes of the "families" have been turned steadily to the East. The eyes of Manchester turn as steadily to the West. Manchester is the power of youth in the English political world; the power of the future and of the people; and its leaders have for us of America the sympathy of youth. Whatever errors or extravagance may characterize the Manchester policy in regard to the domestic affairs of Great Britain, that policy will at least be comprehensive in so far as it affects British intercourse with the United States.

The refusal of Mr. COBDEN to accept office as a leader of this section of English Liberalism will probably fortify rather than impair the influence of that section. In any dispute that may arise between the two countries on the old subjects of our old quarrels; on our pretensions in Central America; on our questions of citizenship; on the Northeastern fisheries, we may rely, not only on the most cordial support of the one Cabinet Minister of the new power in England, but also upon the whole weight of the great middle class which has now, to borrow a French phrase, "made day" in the politics of England. The composition of the Palmerston Ministry is more than a phenomenon. It is the lowering of the floodgates, and the beginning of a quiet revolution.

San Domingo in Hot Water Again.

It would be amusing, if it were not painful, to notice the assiduity with which the *soi-disant* free States of Central and South America and the West Indies incessantly furnish fresh verification of the oft-repeated saying, that an uneducated republic is a visionary impossibility. There is scarcely one of the former colonial possessions in America of old Spain that has not suffered more or less during the past fifteen years from the violence of revolution or the chaos of total anarchy. Mexico has, indeed, experienced the bitterness of both evils in all their intensity, and remains to-day apparently as far from permanent improvement or reform as she was when the present unhappy dissensions first broke out among her people. The other States lying between Mexico and the Isthmus have each in turn, and sometimes two or three at once, suffered under the evils of intestine quarrel, which has delayed the development and wasted the resources of some of the most beautiful and most fertile countries on the face of the earth. Ecuador is actually in a state of revolution. Peru, after blockading the ports of Ecuador, is again, and for the hundredth time, a prey to civil war. Chili is reported by the last advices to be just emerging from a similar Spanish-American-Republican recreation. New-Granada has but lately succeeded in putting down an insurrection in two provinces of the State. Venezuela, after passing through a series of revolutions, beginning with the Dictatorship of the elder MONAGAS, and ending with the Presidency of COSTA, has just seen an insurrection break out at and around the principal seaport of the Republic. Hayti, having deposed a colored Emperor, is now enjoying a very dubious tranquillity under a colored President. And, finally, Santo Domingo, after a war with her imperial neighbor, a revolution to overthrow an obnoxious President, and a great demonstration to inaugurate a new and a favored chief, has now embroiled herself almost hopelessly with some three or four of the great Powers of Europe.

When SANTANA returned to place and power in Santo Domingo, and called to his councils citizens of respectability, influence, and education, such as LAVASTIDA, it was hoped that his proceedings would be governed by a policy at once conciliatory and liberal. The promises of the exile, however, do not appear to have been performed by the reaccepted President. The shutting off of the coasting trade from all foreign vessels, although it may have resulted from a misguided view of public duty, was, at the time, regarded as an indication that the influence of the President was directed to the carrying out rather of popular than of judicious measures. The owners of the little boats which carry mahogany and other produce from one port to another of the Republic, regarded it as best for the public interest that they should bring cargo up to the American vessels loading for the United States, rather than that the American vessels should go down the coast for such produce. And it was in order to please that class of gentry that the unfriendly step was taken which has resulted in multiplying the charges on almost every shipment made in that country. This was the mild beginning of Gen. SANTANA'S mistakes. He has since made the greatest blunder of which his Government was capable. Free Santo Domingo, ambitious to emulate the fame of slaveholding Mississippi, has repudiated the payment of the paper money issued by BAEZ, the predecessor in office of SANTANA. In a country like Santo Domingo, where paper money is almost the exclusive currency of the people—one dollar being worth about two cents of American coin—such a repudiation is of the utmost consequence. We all know how very discouraging it is for a new Administration to enter upon its functions and find no money with which to pay outstanding debts, not to say on which to commence new and sweeping reforms. Nor is it any secret that no easier method of proceeding could be found than that of sponging out all old debts and "beginning again" on a new page, bright and fresh, strengthened and invigorated generally. The easiest plan, however, is not always the best, nor the most honest. Gen. SANTANA might have carried out his comfortable little scheme with impunity, and declared all the obligations of the former Government null and void, if the obligations in question had been held only by native Dominicans. But unfortunately, or fortunately, as the good reader pleases, a considerable amount of the Baez or Government paper is held by foreign merchants—to wit, Spanish French, Danish and British subjects—who probably bought these obligations at what would be known in Wall-street as a "tremendous shave." This, however, and as a matter of course, does not alter the foreign merchants' estimate of the value of the paper, or rather of the amount which the paper in question ought to bring. But the opinion of the Government on this point differs materially from that of the foreign merchants. Scorning to adopt the half-way measure proposed some years ago by the State of Texas, and called "*scaling* the public debt," Gen. SANTANA and his Cabinet resolved to adopt the Alexandrian remedy, and cut this paper knot with the Mississippian blade of total repudiation. The foreign merchants, in such an exigency, appealed to their several Consuls, who severally protested to the Santana Government against the system of plunder so tyrannically resorted to. In answer to these protests, Gen. SANTANA, with a degree of pluck which would have made him immortal if displayed in a nobler cause, has deprived of his exequatur every Consul of the nations already named, and thus sets his Government and his little adobe capital at the mercy of combined England, France, Spain and Denmark, any one of which Powers could, with a boat's crew and a howitzer, blow the City of Santo Domingo into the middle of the next heated term in the brief space of twenty minutes. There is an adorable amount of bravado in this step, but a very small stock indeed of prudence. The proper and manly course for SANTANA to have pursued in the beginning would have been an acknowledgment of the Baez paper, and a demand for time in which to liquidate it. He has, instead, placed himself in a position in which he will be made to discharge, at the price of unpopularity among his own people, a lawful debt which he might have met honorably, with satisfaction at home and honor abroad. In the meanwhile another colored revolution in Santo Domingo, to result from this business, may already be said, in the exquisitely Caucasian language of Mr. DISRAELI, to be "looming in the future."

Sunday Laws and Sunday Liberty.

If any rash prophet had suggested to the Pilgrims of New-England two hundred years ago that their descendants would be called upon to decide for themselves the grave question whether a Christian State should or should not permit the Sabbath to be observed by all men after their own fashion, the said prophet would doubtless have been hanged for his pains. For it was just as clear to the fathers who crossed the Atlantic in the *Mayflower*, that no man could be a decent member of society who so much as dreamt of taking his wife and children to walk in the woods with him while the elders were preserving order in the churches, as it was that every Quaker ought to be whipped, every Baptist to be beaten with rods, and every Anglican to be expelled the country.

Nor did the good honest settlers of New Amsterdam differ widely from their neighbors and general enemies of New-England, on this fundamental point of social and religious law. They, too, held that after the small traffic or the stout muscular labor of the week was over, there could be no more acceptable way of honoring God, for the tradesman and the mechanic, than to listen quietly to his two sermons on the Lord's Day, and keep his household within doors from the grey morning till the grey evening of the holy time, save for the few hours of the stated service. In the circumstances of the early colonial life, this view of the proprieties inflicted, perhaps, no special hardship upon any great class of the community. It restrained the extravagance of youth; it curbed the passions of manhood; it put a fiery sword of public opinion in the way of all those bold sinners, who might else have been daring enough to break the young communities up by their insanities of riot and of revelry. At the same time, such was the general ease and simplicity of the people in their habits of life, and so small were the towns in which they were gathered together, that there were few indeed upon whom the necessity of remaining within doors on one day out of seven weighed as a special tyranny. Even forty years ago this Metropolis of New-York was virtually a large provincial town. No pressure of pauperism had crushed out the life of whole wards of the inhabitants; the fresh breezes blew through all the City streets; the green trees waved about the outskirts of the most populous quarters. The Battery was then the people's Park; and the meanest house in all the City was not so far from the rural influences and the wholesome breath of the ocean, that the opening of a window might not bring the happy spirit of the free outer world in upon the pent and pining family within.

It was for these times, and for a people thus situated, that the Sabbath laws of this State and of other States of the Union were framed. Doubtless in the condition of the largest and most crowded city there can be no reason found for permitting any interference with the stated worship of the churches, for the license of intemperance, or for the neglect of those decent precautions of police which are necessary to preserve the atmosphere of quiet, repose and general decorum which we all associate with the name of the Christian day of rest. No city in the world presents a more remarkable instance of this Sabbath physiognomy than London, that most swarming hive of men that the earth has ever seen. Nothing in that marvellous capital is more marvellous than the tranquillity which reigns on Sunday from one end to another of those seeming-endless streets, those multitudinous squares. The offices of prayer and praise go on in a thousand temples, undisturbed by riot or clamor. The most puritan of Puritans could not ask for the most petty village in New England a deeper Sabbath peace than reigns in the giant metropolis of Great Britain. A nervous French traveller has not inaptly compared the London Sunday to a day passed at the bottom of the well of the great Pyramid of Cheops. Yet in London it has been found necessary to square the police of piety with the urgent needs of public health and of public morality. It has been recognized there that while the wealthy and comfortable classes can perfectly well afford to pass their Sundays in their pews, and to retire from their cool and airy churches to their cool and airy homes, the less fortunate among their fellow-citizens must not be compelled to seethe and wither through the hot Summer days in the close streets to which their poverty confines them, without a gasp of pure fresh air, or a sight of God's green world of field and wood. For the sake of these—the myriads, rather than the hundreds—religious England has relaxed her rigid rules as the growth of things proved them inconsistent with the demands of society. The railways and the roads that lead from London into the verdant heart of lovely England are crowded now on Sunday with happy multitudes hurrying from the city's heat and dust and turmoil,—from the physical asphyxia of fetid streets, and the moral asphyxia of a week of dull, unvaried labor, to bathe body and soul in the fresh invigoration of Heaven's pure air and of the natural landscape.

A few prosperous Mawworms and a smaller number of conscientious Puritans have from time to time protested against all this. But the sturdy common sense and vigorous religious faith of the English people, as a body, have decided in a silent, dogged practical fashion, that the doctrine of the Gospels on this subject is not to be questioned; that the Sabbath was made for man and not man for the Sabbath; and that while all disorder and lawlessness ought to be and must be especially repressed upon that day of especial freedom, all quiet, decent and unobtrusive refreshment of weary human nature, shall on that day be defended and maintained.

The great metropolis of the new world is rapidly growing up to the same point. The Sunday laws of this State have been in existence for many years; but as the circumstances of the society for which they were enacted have changed, they have gradually and most properly dropped by the tacit consent of the community into practical neglect.

Cars and carriages run continually in this City on Sunday. Cars run on all our railroads on Sunday. Boats navigate the canals of the State on Sunday. Yet all persons over the age of fourteen, engaged in any of those operations, are liable to a fine for each offence. But we hear of no applications to magistrates for warrants in these cases. Complaints are indeed made in the public Press sometimes against railway companies for violating the Sabbath, but we have never heard that the complainants thought proper to avail themselves of the remedy provided by statute. For we have a statute on this head, which any man may find by turning to Article 8, Cap. 20, Title 8, Part I. of the Revised Statutes of New-York.

Memorials are sometimes presented also to the Legislature and the Canal Board in favor of closing Canal locks on Sunday, but the remonstrants uniformly decline to sue the transgressors. Practically these great branches of public industry proceed unmolested on Sunday, nobody caring to invoke the penalties of the law against them. The statute referred to forbids all amusements, pastimes and sporting, and all traveling for any purposes of ordinary business or pleasure. Who would so much as venture to think of enforcing its provisions, any more than of reviving the laws of the English Commonwealth on the subject of love-locks or shoulder-knots? We have made one step in the right direction by suppressing the licentiousness of those who had turned the Sabbath into a day of riot, drunkenness and uproar. Let us now take up in a manful, honest spirit, the decent necessities of recreation and relaxation which belong to such a great and growing population as ours, and see justice done them on that one day of seven which the hardworking poor can give to rest, health and happiness.

The Defensive Square of Austrian Italy.

When the Austrians were beaten at Magents, a sudden conviction seems to have seized upon their leaders, that if they could once put their forces in safety beyond the lines of the Chiese and Mincio, they would be able to make head against the courage and the skill of France. The extraordinary speed with which the French troops were moved across the Alps to the succor of Turin and of the Piedmontese provinces, seems to have paralyzed, for a moment, the energy of their Generals, and the skillful movements by which the Sardinian troops were brought into relations with the village insurrections of the Lombard people, combined to make the Austrian authorities understand the impossibility of holding their ground against a disorganized and revolutionary people. The Austrians retreated accordingly, following up the strategic plans of Marshal RADETZKY in 1848, but after reaching their square, abandoned with an unwise haste their first lines of defence upon the Mincio, and threw themselves beyond the river, in the empty hope of beating back the allied troops.

The result of this mad enterprise has been their complete imprisonment within their famous strategic square.

This square is formed by two great fortresses Mantua and Verona, with two bridge-heads and fortifications, Peschiera and Legnago.

The square is closed to the north by the last spurs of the Alps on the shores of the Lago di Garda; to the west it is defended by the Mincio, which leaves the Lake of Garda at Peschiera, waters the plains of Mantua, and joins the Po at fifteen leagues distance from its springs, at Governolo, after opening a real lake, on the banks of which lie the fortresses of Mantua; to the south the strategic square is defended by the line of the River Po, which runs beneath the walls of Cremona, and draws to itself all the torrents flowing from the Alps; to the east the boundary of the Austrian defences is formed by the Adige, which descends from the mountains of Switzerland, and flows on a parallel line with the Po, after passing by Trent, Roveredo, Verona and Legnago. The strength of a position so fortified by nature and by art does not need to be developed. It borrows strategic importance from the numerous breaks of the ground, which—if we may be pardoned for the expression—seem but to have formed the successive steps in the natural defence of Austrian Italy.

But if nature has done much for the "strategic square," art has done more.

Austria has neglected nothing which might ensure communication with her dominions watered by the Danube. She has made a broad road in the direction of the Alps, to unite the regions of the Vorarlberg and the Tyrol with Lombardy by the Pass of the Stelvio. This road passes through the Valtelline, runs around the Lake of Como, and ends at Bergamo. It may serve as well for the retreat of the beaten Austrians into the Tyrol, as for the advance of the victorious Austrians upon Italy. Two railways pass also by this central point of the Austrian position. One of these railways unites Lombardy with Vienna, by circling around the crescent of the North Adriatic; the other, leaving Botzen in the Tyrol, skirts the Lago di Garda, touches Trent, Roveredo and Verona, and by a branch road reaches Mantua, and thus unites the two main angles of the famous square. The New-York *Herald*, in publishing a pretended map of this square, carefully omitted the bridge-head Legnago, and thus converted the square into triangle. The strength of Peschiera and Legnago is out of all proportion to that of Mantua and Verona, but both positions are important keys of the square.

Peschiera, on the northwest angle, watches the approaches from Lombardy to the Mincio, and commands the Lago di Garda. Legnago on the southeast angle, lies as an outwork of defence between Mantua and the Adriatic country, and protects the southern line of the river Adige.

The main merit of Peschiera, which lies on an island in the Mincio, is that it commands the sluices by which the body of that stream can be suddenly swollen from the lake.

The investment of Peschiera by the Sardinians, now complete, has destroyed the quadrilateral for the time being. Nor for the first time. For Peschiera was taken by the Sardinians, under the Duke of GENOA, in 1848. At this time the Sardinians crossed the Mincio after several hours' hard fighting. If we follow the windings of this river, we shall find countless elbows formed in the right bank, favorable to the passage of troops, such as Salianza, Molini, and Borghetto. The Allies probably passed at all these points, and are masters of the whole course of the Mincio to Goito. The line of the Mincio is the base of the new campaign now about to open.

Almost at the southern end of the river Mincio lies the strong fortress of Mantua, the only Gibraltar of Austria in Italy guaranteed by the treaties of 1815. Mantua, as we have said, lies on a lake of the river Mincio. In spite of the labors spent upon it, Mantua still holds the next rank to Verona. It is a post of danger for the army shut between its walls, rather than for the enemy without.

A canal divides Mantua and makes a small port in the lake, communicating by five fortified roadways with the land. The place is protected in the centre by five detached forts, the citadel, Pradella, Castle of Faith, St. George and Migliaretto, which commands Cremona, Borgo Forte and Governolo.

At Roverbello are machines for flooding the whole region, and in the upper lake floats an Austrian squadron. The region between Mantua and the Po is impracticable for an army. 'Tis a marsh full of fevers. On this side the square seems impregnable. Legnago is no stronger than Peschiera, but it has the double advantage of a bridge over the Adige and of dikes ready to inundate the whole Adriatic region. The fourth face of the square links Verona to Legnago. This is the best defensive line of Austria in Italy. At Verona the last sweeps of the Alps fall about the river; and seven fortresses on the crests of these hills command the whole region and all its approaches. Within and without, twenty several forts make this point the real heart of the Austrian dominion. But not only in the circle of its fortifications is Verona strong. The Adige there is swift and deep. It can only be passed at Cerpi and Bussolengo in the face of a thousand perils.

Two outlying positions, to the north, Rivoli and Corona, keep the line of communication open between Verona and the Italian Tyrol, and can only be threatened themselves from the side of Roveredo and Trent.

As Col. CHAROLAIS, to whom we are indebted for the best description of this great square, very truly says, the destiny of Austria must be decided by a battle before Verona, after the fall of Peschiera.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

EXAMINATION OF A JEWISH SUNDAY SCHOOL.—The Sunday School connected with the congregation of Reformed Jews "Emanu-El," worshipping in the church in 12th street, between the Third and Fourth avenues, was examined yesterday in the presence of Mr. LEVENTRITT, Vice-President, and the School Committee. The synagogue was very well attended by adult members of both sexes, and the proceedings were of a most interesting character. The children, whose ages appeared to range from seven up to fourteen years, answered with commendable readiness a great variety of questions in Biblical History, and exhibited a high proficiency in the religious studies to which the school is dedicated. The Rev. Dr. ADLER, pastor of the synagogue, made a feeling and eloquent address, and distributed prizes to the following children:—Miss Pauline Boshm, Miss Elizabeth Wise, Miss Sophie Hummel, Miss Ida Blun; Master Frederick Jacobi, Master David Leventritt, Master Isaac Adler, Master Emil Sallinger. A number of elegant certificates of merit were also awarded to such of the children as had earned these testimonials by their good conduct and attention to study. Mr. LEVENTRITT then addressed the scholars in a brief but well-timed and appropriate speech, replete with valuable advice to the young. Mr. DITTENHOFER and Mr. DE CORDOVA severally spoke a few words, and the ceremonies of the day concluded with a prayer offered by Master DAVID LEVENTRITT, the whole congregation standing. The Vice-President, in the course of his remarks, paid a handsome, and, we understand, a well deserved compliment to the Rev. Dr. ADLER and Mr. WIENER for the highly efficient manner in which their duties as teacher and assistant leader of the school had been performed; a recognition which was fully indorsed by the other speakers.

DEATH OF RUFUS CHOATE—MEETING OF THE NEW-YORK BAR.—A meeting of the New-York Bar was called for Saturday morning, to express the general feeling of regret which pervades the legal profession at the death of Mr. CHOATE. The heavy storm which prevailed throughout the day, and the shortness of the notice given, combined with the absence of many gentlemen of standing at the Bar from the City at this vacation season, prevented a large attendance. There were, however, quite a number of the prominent lawyers of the City present in the room named for the meeting—the United States District Court-room. The meeting was called to order by Ex Recorder TALLMADGE, on whose motion Justice ROOSEVELT was called to the Chair. Mr. JAS. F. DWIGHT, the Assistant United States District-Attorney, was chosen Secretary. HIRAM KETCHUM, Esq., addressed the meeting. He expressed his regret that there should be so meagre an attendance. He thought it would be inappropriate and unjust to the memory of the eminent advocate whose loss they so deeply deplored, that the Bar should proceed hastily, or, without giving time and opportunity for a full gathering of the profession. He would move that a Committee be appointed by the Chair to take measures for a future general meeting of the Bar, to take suitable notice of the death of that able and eloquent lawyer Mr. CHOATE. At a suggestion of the Chair, he named five as a suitable number to be placed on this Committee. This motion was unanimously carried, and Messrs. Ketchum, Evarts, O'Conor, Talmadge and Daniel Lord were appointed on the Committee. The meeting then adjourned.

EXCURSION OF THE IRISH NEWS GUARD.—The *Irish News* Guard, with a large concourse of invited friends, went on an excursion, on Thursday last, to Glen Cove. They were conveyed to and from the scene of the day's enjoyment by the steamboat *Satellite* and the barge *Baltimore*. Mr. E. K. Butler, R. J. Lalor, P. J. Wall, Wm. Sinnott and Wm. E. Lalor composed the Committee of Management, and, by dint of unlimited personal effort and lavish hospitality, invested the *fête* with unusual pleasures. Shelton's Band was on board, and kept the company in incessant animation. There were speeches in the grove, after all had partaken of an *al fresco* repast, and addresses subsequently in the Committee-room after the party had reembarked for home. Mr. MEAGHER in compliance with vehement demands, complimented "the Guard" and the assemblage briefly and tastefully; Judge O'CONNOR replied for himself under similar circumstances; Coroner CONNERY enthusiastically complimented everybody; Mr. LALOR replied to a sentiment in his especial honor; Dr. MURRAY, Major SINNETT and Capt. E. K. BUTLER did the same—and, in short, the mutual congratulations and compliments were so numerous and so miscellaneous, and the expression of satisfaction so universal, that particular description would be somewhat difficult. The occasion was unmarred by disturbance of any sort. It was a family festival of the most pleasurable character, and if the general sentiment is to be relied on, it could not be too frequently repeated.

THE DEATH OF EDWARD HART.—Mr. MCCARTY, foreman for HENRY REEVE, desires to say that the report in relation to the death of EDWARD HART, was incorrect in some particulars. He says the facts in the case are as follows: "On Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock the deceased came to me and said that he was unwell. I told him he had better go to his home, and he did so. On Thursday morning he came to the yard and I asked him how he felt. He replied that he was as well as ever and wished to go to work. He having been unwell the previous day I assigned him a position where he would be protected from the sun, and he continued to work (in apparent good health) until noon, at which time he went up to the store on the corner of Washington and Jane streets to take his dinner. On reaching there he drank a glass of ice water and fell insensible, continuing in that condition for about two hours, when he expired. The statement that I threatened to discharge the men if they quit work is untrue, as my orders from Mr. REEVE are never to urge a man to work.

CITY MORTALITY.—The City Inspector reports that there were 597 deaths in this City last week, of which 92 were men, 75 women, 229 boys and 210 girls, being 140 more than the week previous, and 39 more than occurred during the corresponding week of last year. Of the whole number, 418 were of 10 years of age and under, and of this number 112 died of cholera infantum. There were 116 deaths of diseases of the brain and nerves, 16 of the heart and blood vessels, 108 of the lungs and throat, 4 of old age, 24 of eruptive fever and skin diseases, 41 still-born and premature births, 230 of diseases of the stomach and other digestive organs, 42 of uncertain complaints, and 12 from violent causes. The nativity table shows that 472 were natives of the United States, 92 of Ireland, 19 of Germany, and the balance of various foreign countries.

THE SHOOTING CASE IN JAMES-SLIP—PATRICK LOVEJOY, who was dangerously wounded on Friday with a pistol-ball, discharged by JOHN CROWLY, made an *ante-mortem* deposition, on Saturday, before Coroner GAMBLE. He testified: "I recognize JOHN CROWLY, now present, as the man who shot me; I was crossing James-slip, on Friday afternoon, when CROWLY came up, and, placing a pistol to my breast fired saying at the moment 'I will shoot you;' I have known the prisoner ten years, but have not spoken to him for nearly that time; I gave him no provocation, and I believe he was perfectly sober when he shot me; I heard him say he was willing to be hung if he could kill me." Upon this deposition CROWLY was recommitted to the Tombs.

POLICEMAN SHOT THROUGH CARELESSNESS.—Several nights since some men were driving a number of cows to the Pound in the Twelfth Ward, and were under the escort of two Policemen. On the road they were attacked by a number of rowdies, when one of the Policemen valiantly drew his revolver and fired, but only succeeded, unfortunately, in wounding his comrade in the leg. The name of the wounded officer is DAVID CARPENTER, and he served in the Mexican War as a volunteer. The wound is very severe, and as yet the ball has not been extracted. No return of the above occurrence has yet been sent officially to the office of the General Superintendent.

FALL FROM A BUILDING.—Yesterday noon HERMAN DORNBACK, 18 years of age, accompanied by several companions, was playing on the top of a five story building in course of erection at No. 65 Chrystie-street, when, unfortunately, DORNBACK lost his footing and fell through to the cellar, fracturing his skull and breaking one of his arms. Police-Surgeon WATERMAN, assisted by several other surgeons, dressed his wounds, but it is not expected he will recover.

SHAMEFUL.—Some wicked person on Saturday induced a German boy, named CHARLES DESCHER, only four years of age, to drink a large quantity of lager-bier and brandy. The little fellow was found in the street, in a pitiable condition, by a Twenty-first Ward Policeman. The child was taken to the Station-house, and Dr. MASON administered an emetic, which relieved him.

BURNING FLUID ACCIDENT.—Mrs. NESTOR, of Fifty-third-street, near Ninth-avenue, was burned about her arms and body on Saturday night. She attempted to fill a fluid lamp while one wick was burning. The lamp exploded, and Mrs. NESTOR's clothes and the carpet took fire. She is not dangerously hurt

FELL THROUGH A HATCHWAY.—RICHARD CURRAN had his leg fractured on Saturday, from falling through the hatchway of a store in Stone-street. He was sent to the City Hospital.

Police Reports.

BOY BURGLARS.—Two boys, each about 16 years of age, named Samuel Lane and James Smith were committed by Justice QUACKENBUSH on Saturday, each in default of $1,000 bail, for burglariously entering the meat market of Justus W. Beebe, No. 749 Greenwich-street, and stealing about $15—all in pennies. They entered the premises by lifting the iron grating over the cellar, and thence obtained access to the store. With the money they went on a spree, and were next morning taken into custody by Officer Westerfield, of the Ninth Ward.....Two other small boys, named Patrick Farley and Francis Mitchell, were each committed, in default of $1,000 bail, by Alderman OWENS, Acting Magistrate at Jefferson Market Court, on a charge of burglary. They broke a pane of glass in the basement of Mrs. Sarah A. Tolliver's house, No. 255 Greene-street, on Saturday afternoon, and stole some articles from a workbasket. They were observed by Mrs. Tolliver before they had proceeded further in their explorations, and Officer Bull, of the Tenth Ward, arrested them. Jas. Keeler, another boy, was also engaged in the burglary, but he escaped.

DISORDERLY HOUSES.—Three disorderly houses in Howard-street, Nos. 12, 15 and 27, kept respectively by Catharine Wholman, Amelia Bennett and John Carson, were entered by the police on Saturday night, and the persons who occupied them were arrested. Officer Jarvis Rennie complained of the house No. 279 Canal-street, kept by Christian Coniker, and the inmates were locked up. Justice Brennan punished about 30 of these disorderly characters yesterday morning—some by fines of $5, and requiring personal recognizances to keep the peace from others. The keepers of the houses were each held in $500 bail to answer at the Court of General Sessions.

A PROMISING YOUTH.—Valentine Langendecker, a boy of ten years, and a peddler of kindling wood, on Saturday last stole $39 50 from Mrs. Caroline Hatch, who lives on the corner of Sixth-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street. Langendecker sold the lady six cents' worth of wood, and not having the exact amount, she gave him a quarter to get change; placing her porte-monnaie on the mantel piece, she left the room. Langendecker returned before Mrs. Hatch, and the opportunity for theft offering, he pocketed the porte monnaie and fled. Officer Howe soon afterwards arrested him, and Justice QUACKENBUSH committed him to the Juvenile Asylum.

STABBING AFFRAY IN THE FOURTH WARD.—Last night about 12 o'clock, two men named JOHN HALEY and JOHN KING got into an altercation in Water-street about some trivial matter, when in the scuffle that ensued, the former drew a bowie-knife and stabbed his antagonist in the leg, inflicting an ugly wound. The thrust was no doubt meant to be more serious, but it was badly aimed. The parties were taken to the Fourth Ward Station-house, where KING had his wound dressed, and HALEY was locked up. KING is said to a prize-fighter, and was, it is said, training for a fight.

AN ASSAULT UPON A WOMAN.—Alderman OWENS, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, committed Edward Hadden, in default of $500 bail, on a charge of felonious assault. It is alleged by Sarah Smith, of No. 4 Wooster-street, that Hadden addressed her in the street in an improper way, when she took refuge in the saloon No. 332 Canal street. Hadden followed and beat her violently with his fists in the face, and cut her in her hand and knee with a table-knife.

ASSAULT WITH A SLEDGE-HAMMER.—James Murphy and Wm. Carroll, both employed at the Morgan Iron Works, had an altercation on Saturday afternoon. Carroll caught up a forty-pound sledge-hammer, and first struck Murphy on the head with it, and afterwards on the arm, shattering the bone into fragments. Murphy was taken to the New-York Hospital. Carroll fled, and has not yet been arrested.

AN ALLEGED ACCOMPLICE.—James Nugent was arrested at a late hour on Saturday night, by Officer Craig of the Fourth Ward, on a charge of being implicated in the homicide of Patrick Doody *alias* "Patsy the Barber." Doody was fatally stabbed with a knife at No 361 Water-street, on the night of the 3d ult., in a fight. James White is said to have inflicted the wound. Nugent was locked up for examination by Justice CONNOLLY. White is still at large.

VAGRANTS.—A number of street beggars have been arrested by the Police, since the order of General Superintendent PILSBURY to that effect was issued. A number of Italian mendicants, who were found lounging about church doors, were yesterday arrested by the Sixth Ward Police, and Justice CONNOLLY sent them to Blackwell's Island as vagrants.

A POLICEMAN ASSAULTED BY ROWDIES.—Six or seven rowdies attacked Officer Jacob Wilsey, on Saturday night, in Worth street, near the Five Points. Before assistance arrived, the officer was nearly insensible from the blows the fellows had inflicted. John Shey was the only one of them taken into custody, and he was held for trial.

A FEMALE HOUSE-BREAKER.—Justice CONNOLLY committed a woman named Ellen Smith, 30 years of age, to prison, yesterday, on a charge of burglary. She broke into the house of Mrs. Kivlin, No. 60 Baxter-street, and stole $30 worth of clothing. The woman was arrested as she was leaving the premises by a policeman who witnessed the operation.

A GOOD EXAMPLE FOR POLICEMEN.—Early last evening a man named James Wilmarth, *alias* "Redney," was creating a disturbance in the Thirteenth Ward, when Policeman Magee came up and ordered him to stop, but was set at defiance by Wilmarth. The Policeman arrested him and locked him up.

FRIGHTENED OFF.—Two burglars had broken into the Worth-street entrance of Messrs. Reed, Close & Co., No. 340 Broadway, when Officer Hasty, of the Sixth Ward, frightened them away. The fellows had forced open two desk-drawers, but as far as could be ascertained nothing had been taken away.

RECAPTURED.—Some months ago a man named Theodore Allen, broke out of the Sixth Ward Station-house. He was re-arrested on Saturday by officers Jourdan and Wooldridge, after a great deal of resistance on his part.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

DARING ROBBERY.—A man named PATRICK GOODMAN, about 7 o'clock Saturday evening last, entered the Bay View House, corner of Thirty-sixth-street and Third-avenue, and asked for a private interview with the proprietor, Mr. REGAN. The request was granted. No sooner had the two entered a private room than GOODMAN placed his back against the door, and, drawing a knife, threatened to kill the proprietor if he did not at once, and without making any noise, give him all the money he had about him. The man was evidently in earnest, and Mr. REGAN being unarmed, obeyed the order, and handed over to the robber all the money he had upon his person, amounting, however, only to a few dollars. GOODMAN then took his departure, and jumped upon a car for Fulton Ferry, but the report of the robbery soon got abroad, and Capt. MCLANE, of the Eighth Precinct, succeeded in arresting GOODMAN before he reached the ferry. The accused will be brought before Justice BLANCHLEY, to-day, for examination. He is a native of Ireland, twenty-three years old, and professes to be a machinist by trade. This robbery was perpetrated in a house on a thoroughfare much traveled, and within call of at least twenty persons.

A SAD AFFAIR.—Coroner CANOLE held an inquest Friday last, at Far Rockaway, on the body of MRS. JANE WINTERN and her child SARAH AUGUSTA WINTERN, who were found drowned a day or two before, in the water, at the rear of the residence of THOMAS WAKEFIELD, Jamaica South. By the evidence before the Jury, it appeared that the husband of deceased deserted her soon after the birth of the child, since which time she has been much depressed in spirits. It is supposed that while laboring under temporary insanity, caused by this dejected state, she jumped into the water with her child. Their hats were found on the bank of the creek, and the child was found clasped in its mother's arms. The deceased was 21 years old, and the child 2 years old. The jury rendered the following verdict: "That the deceased drowned herself and child while laboring under temporary insanity."

FALL FROM A BUILDING.—A boy 14 years old named MCGOWAN, climbed upon a building in Delavan-street, Saturday evening and fell to the ground, receiving serious if not fatal injuries. He was taken to the residence of his parents on Imlay street by Sergeant SMITH and Officer OAKES of the Third Precinct Police.

ARRESTED ON SUSPICION.—JOSEPH PHALEN was arrested yesterday by Officer WHITE of the 2d Precinct, on suspicion of having stolen a small sum of money from Mr. TURNER, at No. 202 Nassau street. The money was found in the possession of the accused and he was committed to answer.

CITY COURT.—The case of ANNA R. MCCORMICK *vs.* ALFRED OTTO BACKUS, an action for assault and battery, will occupy the attention of the Court to-day, and probably through to morrow.

One of the Heroes of Solferino, General Louis Morris.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

MADISON, N. J., Friday, July 15, 1859.

Will you allow me to correct the spelling of the name of the Commander of the French cavalry in Italy? General de Division LOUIS MORRIS (not MAURICE) belongs to a highly respectable French family of English descent. He is a graduate of the military school (St. Cyr,) and won all his grades by conspicuous gallantry and solid talent. When a young captain in Algiers he had an encounter with a famous Arabian sheik, which brought to mind the splendid description by Sir WALTER SCOTT of the fight between JOHN BALFOUR DE BUSLEY and Brigadier BOTHWELL. On both sides the cavaliers stopped to witness the combat; and after MORRIS had broken his sword, he clinched with his enemy and both fell from their horses without losing their hold, and rolled in the dust, the Arab endeavoring to reach his knife, and MORRIS trying to get hold of his pistol. After a deadly struggle, the Arab remained in the dust, and the captain of Chasseurs, remounting, charged at the head of his men. At Islay he crossed the river and threw himself with his single regiment of Chasseurs upon twenty thousand Maroquins, the flower of the cavalry of the Emperor of Morocco, broke into them and pursued them for miles, always ahead of his Chasseurs in the bloody race, and throwing behind him the flags which he conquered with his own hand, in order that the soldiers who should pick them up might get the reward. He is a very popular commander, and justly so. He married a distinguished Arab lady, and is the father of a most interesting family. A refined gentleman at home, a dashing soldier on the field, MORRIS can stand as a good representative of the French General of cavalry. We may depend on it that he led the charge in person at Solferino. I have the honor to be, with high esteem and great respect,

ONE OF YOUR NUMEROUS CONSTANT READERS.

Sailing of the San Jacinto.

The United States steamer *San Jacinto* went into commission on July 6, at 1:30 P. M., at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and is now lying off the Battery, and will in a few days sail for the coast of Africa. The following is a list of her officers:

Captain—WM. M. ARMSTRONG.

Lieutenants—1st, Edward Donaldson; 2d, Aaron K. Hughes; 3d, James Madigan; 4th, P. C. Johnson; 5th, Benj. P. Loyall; Aug. P. Cooke, Master. Surgeon, N. Pinckney; Assistant-Surgeon, D. Kindleberger; Purser, G. R. Barrey; Chief-Engineer, John Faron; J. F. R. Fatnall, 1st Lieutenant Marines. Midshipmen, N. H. Farquhar, C. M. Schoonmaker, R. Prentiss, R. S. McCook; Master's Mate, Ellis A. Noe; Boatswain, Charles Woodland; Gunner, J. D. Boorum; Carpenter, Jonas Dibbie; Sailmaker, J. C. Boerum.

Engineers—First Assistants, Wm. C. Wheeler, M. Kellogg; Second Assistants, J. B. Houston, H. C. Victor; Third Assistants, J. Roop, B. Kavenagh, George Hall.

Captain's Clerk—L. Armstrong.

Purser's Clerk—E. Mellach.

FROM KANSAS.

Proceedings of the Constitutional Convention.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WYANDOT, Saturday, July 9, 1859.

Yesterday the contested seats were disposed of, adverse to the Wyandot claimants. A motion to admit them to honorary seats was lost by one vote. Four of the Nebraska delegates have arrived in town, and others are expected to-day. It is very doubtful whether they will make any effort to get seats in the Convention since knowing the fate of claimants nearer home. Politically, it is said the Nebraska delegation are about equally divided—but Democracy a little in the ascendant.

It is generally considered by the people of Kansas that the annexation of the Platte country will work only injury to them, for various reasons. We have already too much territory, and the preamble to the prospective Constitution will fix the western boundary at or near the 102d parallel of longitude, leaving a large district for the new mineral State. That distant country could never be attached to us without great inconvenience. The tract of sandy land, without wood or water, where no people can ever settle—should be our geographical, as it is our natural boundary on the west.

The Secretary of the Convention has prepared a table of statistics illustrating some interesting facts relative to the members, from which I gather the following: The number of Republican members is 34; of Democratic members, 17; Independent, 1. As to occupation, 18 are farmers; 20 attorneys-at-law; 9 merchants; 3 manufacturers; 3 physicians; 11 land agents"; mechanics, editors, surveyors, clergymen, and journalists, 1 each.

The Commissioners on Claims, for losses sustained in 1856-57, will report to the Convention, in accordance with the Territorial act, on Monday next. The report will contain a vast amount of matter, giving the true coloring to all our past conflicts.

The several Committees are actively engaged, and some will be ready to report at the next session.

RANDOLPH.

FRAUDS IN ILLINOIS.

The Illinois Canal Frauds—Results of the Testimony.

From the Springfield (Ill.) Journal.

We publish this morning the testimony given before the recent Grand Jury of Sangamon County in the matter of the Canal Check Fraud.

This testimony, together with that taken before the Investigating Committee, establishes we think, beyond the power of successful contradiction the following points:

1. That in May and August 1839, the officers of the Illinois and Michigan Canal issued a large amount of what were called ninety-day checks, which were put in circulation to pay for current work upon the canal.

2. That these checks were redeemed in part by the Chicago Branch of the State Bank, and in part at the Canal office, leaving outstanding in 1845, only $316, which amount was supposed to be lost or destroyed.

3. That besides the amount of 90-day checks actually put in circulation, a large number were prepared and signed, but left unregistered, and were never issued from the Canal office.

4. That the redeemed checks of the smaller denominations were canceled or defaced, while the denominations of $50 and $100 were left uncanceled, and in this condition they were surrendered to the Canal Board by the bank.

5. That both the checks redeemed at the Canal Office and those redeemed by the Bank in December, 1840, were carefully counted, *and, together with the unfinished checks* above referred to, carefully packed in a box, sealed up with the seal of the Canal Office, taken by Mr. MANNING to the Chicago Bank, and deposited in its vaults.

6. That this box remained in the Chicago Bank vault until 1848, when Col. OAKLEY, then State Trustee, received it from the Bank and removed it to the Canal Office, where it remained until Mr. JOSIAH MCROBERTS took the office in 1853.

7. That the box containing these uncanceled and unfinished checks, has well also a box containing the canceled ones, was opened by MCROBERTS and KNOX, and their contents repacked in a large trunk and a candle box; that they were marked by MCROBERTS with the direction, "JOEL A. MATTESON, Springfield, Ill," and that they were delivered by him to MATTESON, at Joliet.

8. That the trunk was afterwards found in the basement of the State House, with the appearance of having been broken open; and though it was filled with redeemed checks, none of the *uncanceled ones* were found in it, and the box could not be found at all.

9. That nothing more was ever heard of these checks thereafter, until they were presented by Gov. MATTESON at the Fund Commissioner's office for the purpose of getting an equivalent of State Bonds therefor.

10. That the checks funded by Gov. MATTESON were not funded in his own name, but in the names of various unknown or fictitious persons, he meanwhile receiving the new bonds himself.

11. That some of the checks presented for the purpose of being funded were the unfinished, untrimmed ones; that others were checks which had been indorsed especially to WM. H. BROWN, Cashier of the Chicago Branch Bank, and consequently not negotiable, or such as a business man would buy.

12. That the total amount of principal and interest received by Gov. MATTESON, on account of these checks, was upwards of $223,000.

13. That Gov. MATTESON says he has purchased these checks for a valuable consideration, but strange to say, cannot remember or identify a single man from whom he purchased.

A correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican*, writing from Springfield, Ill., develops still another fraud committed in Illinois:

"In my last I alluded to a rumor that the State had been defrauded to a large amount. New developments are being made every day in regard to this fraud, which show, conclusively, that there has been made a bold and criminal attempt by *some person or persons* to swindle the State out of nearly a quarter of a million of dollars.

A brief history of the McAllester & Stebbins' bonds is as follows: In the year 1841, the State desiring to raise a sufficient amount of money to pay the interest upon her indebtedness, sent Gen. WHITESIDE, the Fund Commissioner, to New York, to negotiate for this purpose. Gen. W. pledged to MCALLISTER & STEBBINS over nine hundred thousand dollars worth of bonds of different kinds, for which he received the sum of two hundred and sixty-one thousand five hundred dollars. When the news of this transaction reached the State authorities, it was at once disapproved of; and the next session of the Legislature, after investigating the affair by a joint committee, passed an act repudiating the whole transaction, and stating that Gen. WHITESIDE acted without authority; but "being desirous of making provision for the payment of all monies advanced for and applied to the use of the State," therefore, it was enacted, that the Auditor issue warrants bearing interest to said MCALLISTER and STEBBINS for the amount they advanced, and that said MCALISTER and STEBBINS return to the State the bonds pledged to them by Gen. WHITESIDE.

The following letter, from the Springfield *Journal*, explains the case more fully:

SPRINGFIELD, July 12, 1859.

EDITORS OF THE JOURNAL: This is my first day at home since it has become public that new bonds have been issued in lieu of the old outstanding McAllister and Stebbin bonds. By some of the newspapers I find myself not only implicated, but put in front of the matter. I therefore deem it due to myself to make a brief statement. My name is not upon the new bonds; they were issued in New-York, and not at Springfield; I knew nothing of an intention by any one to issue them till after it was done; and I have never yet seen one of them. The moment their issue came to my knowledge I took every step within my power to prevent interest being paid upon them, or anything being done that should recognize them as being of the least validity.

From the administration of Gov. FRENCH up till April last, a custom, supposed to be indispensable, has prevailed, of State bonds being signed in blank by the Governor and Treasurer, and sent to New-York, there to be filled up and issued as occasion required, by an agent of the State. The Auditor had, by law, and in fact, nothing to do with it. According to this custom, as I now understand, the bonds now in question were some time ago signed in blank by Gov. BISSELL and Mr. MILLER, the Treasurer, and sent to New-York, to be used on proper occasions, of which some were from time to time occurring, and that in February last they were issued upon this, (as I consider it) improper occasion, by the agent there. Whether the agent had direction from any one to issue them I do not certainly know. I know he had none from me. The first I learned of the fact was from Gov. BISSELL himself, who at the time stated he was engaged in an effort to have the bonds returned, which he seemed fully satisfied could be done. I was for blowing it at once, but he insisted that would lessen his chances of having the bonds returned, and I reluctantly consented to keep still for a time. I kept still till in May, when, by a law of last Winter, the books of the New-York agency were transferred to my (the Auditor's) office, in Springfield.

These books furnished additional and abundant evidence of the issue of a portion of these bonds; and as my attention was already directed, of course I was not long in finding it. Professing then to get my information from the books, I broke the subject to Mr. MILLER, the Treasurer, who informed me that the Governor had apprized him of it,—and the Governor, Mr. MILLER and myself agreed at once, that nothing should ever be paid upon the bonds of either principal or interest while we were in the offices. We fixed up this determination definitely before Mr. MILLER went on to New York, where he now is paying interest generally on our State Bonds. In May last the Treasurer, at my instance, wrote the interest-paying agent at New-York to pay nothing upon these bonds, and warning him that if he did, no credit should be allowed him for it, and that he should be held personally responsible. I do not quote from the letter, but this is the substance. Nothing has been paid upon the bonds, and nothing ever shall be by my consent.

I knew from the first that, sooner or later, this matter must become public; and I never had much faith that the bonds would be voluntarily returned; still, Governor BISSEL thought differently and as the public interest could not suffer by the thing remaining a secret temporarily, I did not give it general publicity. This is the only point in the matter in which I have acted contrary to my own judgment.

It may interest the public some to know that the new bonds issued are no greater in amount than the old ones taken up, and the public eye being turned to them, they are in no respect more dangerous than the old ones.

JESSE K. DUBOIS.

The daughter of Joseph Charless, recently assassinated at St. Louis, has given $20,000 to endow the Professorship of Physical Science in Westminster College, a Presbyterian Institution at Fulton, Mo.

Convention of Christian Associations at Troy.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

TROY, Saturday, July 16, 1859.

The Sixth Annual Convention of Young Men's Christian Associations, which assembled in this city on Wednesday, is attended by some 250 delegates, representing all sections of the country. On Thursday morning, the delegates from New-Orleans and St. Louis invited the Convention to hold its next meeting there. The invitation of St. Louis is most likely to be accepted.

The subject of a Constitution was taken up. Mr. LOWRY, of Cincinnati, read an interesting dissertation which presented a number of points for discussion. Finally, on motion of Mr. FOWLS, of Alexandria, Va., it was resolved that no alteration should be made in the articles of confederation, unless approved by *four-fifths* of all the associations belonging to it. This is intended to make it impossible to pervert the Confederation into a consolidation. Some members, however, dissent from this attempt to restrict powers of amendment, pointing out the very obvious fact that all such attempts to bind future Conventions are in fact nullities, in law and gospel. It was thought nevertheless, best to place the perhaps useful fiction on record, as a sort of moral restraint, which is, indeed, all the power the Convention has.

On Thursday evening, a large audience listened to an address delivered by Mr. F. C. GILCHRIST, of Charleston, S. C., on the subject of "Christian Union as promoted by these Associations."

By special invitation, the delegates proceeded in a body to the residence of Mrs. EMMA WILLARD, who received them with the utmost cordiality, and made this one of the most pleasant incidents of the occasion. To-day the delegates and others are treated by the Troy Association to an excursion to Saratoga. The Convention has been in every respect a highly successful affair, and promises useful results; mainly, of course, in the good feeling and increased zeal which is aroused by such a gathering. F. G. S.

The Season at Saratoga.

A CONGRESS OF CHRISTIAN YOUNG MEN AT CONGRESS HALL—UNUSUAL NUMBER OF VISITORS.—GEN. NYE, GAZZANIGA AND BRIGNOLI.

SARATOGA, July 16th, 1859.

This gay and crowded village was to-day enlivened by the irruption of some five hundred Christian young men and women—an extraordinary class of visitors for such a community of pleasure seekers. But our Christian friends are of the opinion of good Dr. WATTS, that religion never was designed to make our pleasures less. A livlier, or a better natured collection of people I have not encountered of a summer's day. The "Christian Associations of North America" have been holding their Annual Convention at Troy, and this being the last day of their session, they came to the very sensible conclusion that it would greatly conduce to the promotion of Christian fellowship if they went to Saratoga and dined together at Congress Hall. They arrived this morning about 11, and marched in procession from the railroad depôt to the Hall, though it was raining at the time. The most striking looking personage among them was the leader of the procession, the Rev. Dr. KENNEDY, of the Scotch Presbyterian Church of Troy, who lacked only a tartan and an eagle's feather to give him the appearance of a Scottish chief at the head of his clan. On arriving in Congress Hall they assembled in one of the large parlors of that immense house, and sang a hymn, after which they dispersed, the greater part of them rushing to the Congress Spring to taste the water. There were 496 of them, representing all parts of the Union, from Texas to Maine, and some from the British Provinces; but there was a remarkable degree of homogenity in their appearance. They might have all been inhabitants of the same town. At 1 o'clock they sat down to dinner, entirely filling the vast dining-room of the hotel, which has recently been greatly beautified by paintings on the ceiling and walls. A blessing was invoked by the Rev. Dr. BOARDMAN, of Philadelphia, and, with the almonds and raisins, speaking began, as at the other dinner. As the regular dinner of the hotel was to be served at 3, the speakers were limited to five minutes each, an arrangement which had the effect of condensing some long sermons into some very forcible and telling sentences. The President of the Convention, Mr. STUART, of Philadelphia, led off, and was followed by Mr. WATKINS, of Virginia, Mr. PORTS, of New-Brunswick, Mr. FISHER, of Cincinnati, and Mr. POINIER, of Carrolton, Louisiana. The Rev. Mr. DURYEA, of the Old School Presbyterian Church of Troy, responded, and the occasion closed by an invocation by Mr. BALDWIN, of the Baptist Church, of Troy. The company then adjourned to the meeting-house of the Rev. Mr. BEECHER, to continue their exercises, and departed in the afternoon train for Troy, where the closing meeting of the Convention will be held this evening.

It would have been a dull day at Saratoga but for these Christian young men, as it has rained ever since sunrise, and the in-door resources for amusing the miscellaneous multitudes who gather here are very soon exhausted. Meerschaums and sherry-cobblers however, have not given out yet, and the supply of lemon-peel and fine cut is not likely to fail.

There are about a third more visitors at the Springs this season than there were last year at this time, and Congress Hall takes the lead among the hotels in the number of its guests. Among those now stopping there is Gen. NYE, Ex-Commissioner of Police. BRIGNOLI and GAZZANIGA are mellowing their voices here by assiduous draughts of Congress-water.

ANON.

Amusements.

Last week, at the theatres, was chiefly devoted to the benefits of the leading actors, who were more or less successful, according as the weather was more or less propitious. Mr. BURTON's appeal to the public drew together, on the sultry evening of Friday last, an assemblage which would have been considered numerous on a cold Winter's night, with the City full of the patrons of the drama. Mr. B. was evidently suffering from indisposition, but he played with his usual spirit, and was eminently successful in pleasing his audience.

The most successful place of public amusement during the week, however, has been the Palace Garden, in Fourteenth-street. And the enterprising managers of this now popular resort fully deserve all the success which their patient perseverance has achieved. The Garden, so called, is literally a garden *lucus a non*, since there is no grove, and no flowers. But there are shady trees, elegant fountains, and a perfect orchestra, under the renowned Mr. BAKER. The space being large and open is very cool, and the gay appearance of the lady visitors in Summer costume, the colored lights, the fireworks, and very excellent refreshments at moderate prices, combine to make the Garden the most delightful place at which an hour can be spent in the present warm season. The visitor sits on a comfortable seat under a tree, taking his ice-cream, listening to really fine music, and looking on at a quadrille or a polka, while fire-balloons are ascending, and fireworks of the most beautiful description are being exhibited. The most rigid pains are taken that no improper character, male or female, shall enter the Garden, and the result of this very proper care is, that the most respectable persons now resort thither in the evenings with their families, there being no fear whatever that their wives or daughters will be exposed to undesirable association.

At Wallack's Theatre there is advertised for this evening a new extravaganza, entitled "Lalla Rookh." A great deal of wit and fun are promised, and we doubt not that a very numerous audience will assemble to witness the production of the new piece, the author of which has not yet been publicly announced. The "Indian purkahs" recently put up in this theatre keep the house very cool, though it be never so full.

At Niblo's Theatre Mr. BURTON will appear this evening as *Captain Cuttle*, in "Dombey and Son," which will be given for the last time this season. To-morrow evening the "Serious Family" and "Toodles" will be presented. "David Copperfield" is also to be performed this week. Mr. BURTON is supported by Mr. and Mrs. EDDY, the veteran Mrs. HUGHES, Mr. DAVENPORT, Mr. DAWSON, and other actors and actresses of talent and eke of celebrity.

THE BOWERY THEATRE.—The Misses WESTERN are drawing very good houses at this establishment, and are announced to appear every evening this week.

At the National Theatre, Mr. W. M. WARD's name is underlined on the bills of the house, and will, during this week, contribute his talent to the attractions, already great, offered by Miss CARR, Mrs. NICHOLLS, Mr. HAMPTON and other distinguished artists.

Barnum's Museum, besides the usual attractions of the Aquaria, the Serpents and the thousand and one curiosities at this popular establishment, announces the performances of the Wizard WINANS.

MARETZEK's Mammoth Festival commences this day, at Jones' Wood. The "Heated Term" being past, and a cooler term having set in, there will be nothing to mar the delight of a visit to the wonderful entertainment prepared by Mr. MARETZEK. The Third and Second avenue cars will run on the Sunday time-table during the week, and two steamers have been chartered to convey passengers to the ground free of charge. There are to be a series of Promenade Concerts, Performances by an Equestrian Company; Tricks of Legerdemain, by a Wizard; an Exhibition of Jeronelli's Fantoccini; Flights of Balloons; Fireworks; Dancing; Exhibitions of the Calcium Light, and an endless variety of other performances, Musical, Dramatic, Acrobatic, &c.

The Moonlight Excursion of the Mendelssohn Union, on Wednesday, promises to be a very brilliant affair. The boats are to start at 5 P. M., go up the river as far as West Point, and return by moonlight; music and dancing on the deck, by moonlight, being the romantic and delightful feature of the excursion.

The Times' War Letters.

THE GREAT NEWSPAPER VICTORY OF THE DAY.—THE NEW-YORK TIMES is entitled to the credit of being first and foremost of the American Press in publishing intelligence from the seat of the great European war. The accounts of Mr. RAYMOND and of his correspondent "Malakoff" of the battle of Solferino, were not only quite full in detail (considering how rapidly their preparation followed events,) and exceedingly graphic and interesting, but they were the first of any length which reached this side of the Atlantic. These letters seem to have threaded the dubious highways of Italy to France, thence to London, and thence on board the New-York bound steamer, while even the ever wide-awake London Press was announcing to their readers that there was "nothing further from the seat of war." In the great success of the TIMES there has been either extraordinary vigilance and system, or still more extraordinary good luck. It matters not to which of these it was indebted—its triumph was a most handsome one, and will be marked and remembered by the public. On the very morning that the TIMES published its complete accounts, the old, blatant, braggart *Herald*, regretted to its readers that a steamer had arrived bringing no further information of any interest respecting the great battle! But BENNETT got his "information of interest" from the NEW-YORK TIMES. It must have delighted him.—*Troy Whig.*

From the London *Times* we have sundry letters from RUSSELL and other correspondents, while in the NEW-YORK TIMES we have very lengthy letters from H. J. RAYMOND, its Editor, and from "Malakoff," its Paris Correspondent. We published RAYMOND's account of the battle—especially valuable because he was an eye-witness to the whole battle—last evening, by telegraph; but we find that what we had was but a very small portion of the whole letter. We think, therefore, we can give nothing of greater interest than to continue RAYMOND's reliable account, only somewhat condensing, and by adding other details of the battle from the pen of "Malakoff."—*Pittsburgh Chronicle.*

DRY GOODS.

POPULAR TRADE.
Great bargains will be offered on
MONDAY, July 18, in
SILK GRENADINES, BAREGE, ORGANDY AND JACONET ROBES, and by the yard.
Also,
SHAWLS, MANTILLAS, LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
TRAVELING DRESS GOODS,
&c., &c.
A portion received per the last steamer.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

GREAT REDUCTION.
A. T. STEWART & CO. are selling the balance of GROS GUIER, ROMAN & CO.'S richest and finest quality Satin Striped Printed Organdy MUSLINS, at 38 cts. per yard. (formerly sold at 62½.) Broadway, Chambers and Reade-sts.

GRENADINE ROBES.
A. T. STEWART & CO. will open on Monday, July 18, 250 GRENADINE ROBES, Double Skirts and Two Flounces. Plain and Chintz colors, at prices greatly below the cost of importation. Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

LADIES' SKIRTS,
PLAIN, TUCKED AND EMBROIDERED,
AT THE
LADIES' READY-MADE LINEN STORE,
No. 987 Broadway, near 26th-st.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—W. JACKSON, NO. 551 Broadway, begs to inform purchasers of Mourning Goods, that, in consequence of the great increase of business, he is obliged to make extensive alterations for the Fall Trade, which compels him to sell the balance of his choice and well-selected stock of Spring and Summer Goods at a tremendous sacrifice

4,000 yards English Bareges at.....12½ cents.
2,000 yards French Muslins at.....12½ cents.
5,000 yards French Brilliants, yard wide, at..12½ cents.
20,000 yards Best English Calicoes at.....10 cents.
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TO FARMERS AND OTHERS OWNING FARMS.—The demand at present for farms, by me wishing to purchase, renders it necessary for me to apply to owners of farms desirous of selling to send a full description of their property immediately. Farms are wanted in every section of the country, and having prompt and personal attention given by me makes it advantageous to dispose of property through me. Call on or address W. L. SEYMOUR, Real Estate Broker, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 5.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 97 ACRES, AT RYE, Westchester County, situated 2 miles from the depôt, in a fine and improving neighborhood. It is under good cultivation; has fine apple and peach orchards, and extensive vegetable and fruit garden. The dwelling-house, barn and other buildings are all new. The property, including stock, implements, house furniture, &c., will be sold at a bargain, if applied for soon. Address H. K. CORNING, on the premises, or No. 81 South-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE FARM OF 200 ACRES, 3 miles from the New-Haven Railroad Depot, at Greenwich, Conn.; is on high ground, and is watered by never failing springs. The improvements consist of a large mansion, barn, carriage house, sheds, &c.; also a tenement house. A large proportion of the purchase-money may remain on the property. Also, two small farms near Mount Vernon Depôt
CALDWELL & JONES, No. 93 Broadway.

FARM FOR SALE—CONTAINING ABOUT 33 acres of good improved land, being part of the estate of the late James D. Merritt. The farm is situated in the township of Harrison, Westchester County, on Purchase-st., four miles from Rye, and three miles from White Plains. Any further information may be obtained by applying on the premises to HANNAH E. MERRITT, Executrix, or JOTHAM McMERRITT, Executor.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A farm of 157 acres in Dutchess County, five miles from Dover Plains' depôt. Plenty of choice fruit; good buildings, fences, soil, &c. Apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., room No. 5, or ELIAS HAIGHT, on the premises. Address Washington Post-office, Dutchess County, N. Y.

FARMS, COUNTRY AND VILLAGE RESIdences, and fine building sites, situated along the west shore of the Hudson, contiguous to the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, between Hoboken, Piermont and Nyack. For maps and other particulars apply to SILAS SEYMOUR, No. 271 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT FARM, OF 140 acres, in Orange County, 6 miles by plank road from Middletown; fish-pond, good buildings and beautiful prospect. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED FOR CASH.—BRICK OR stone, full front; location between 2d and 6th avs. and ranging from 8th to 14th sts.; price, $12,000 to $15,000. If a basement house, must not be less than 20 feet wide. Address CONFIDENCE, Box No. 1,113 Lower Post-office.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, (Monday,) July 18, at 12½ o'clock, at his Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st., near Wall st.

10 shares Artizans' Bank.....$100 each
30 shares Union Bank.....$50 each
125 shares Tradesmen's Bank.....$40 each
60 shares American Exchange Bank.....$100 each
5 shares Goodhue Fire Insurance Co.....$100 each
30 shares Excelsior Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each
10 shares Home Fire Insurance Co.....$100 each
60 shares Security Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each
175 shares Kings County Fire Insurance Co.....$20 each
20 shares Harmony Fire and Marine Ins Co.....$50 each
30 shares National Fire Insurance Co.....$37 50 each
10 shares Washington Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each
21 shares Eagle Fire Insurance Co.....$40 each
5 shares Brevoort Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each
5 shares Metropolitan Fire Insurance Co.....$100 each
80 shares North River Fire Insurance Co.....$25 each
40 shares Long Island Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each
10 shares Columbia Marine Insurance Co.....$100 each
10 shares Gebhard Fire Insurance Co.....$100 each
14 shares Relief Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each
15 shares Merchants' Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each
10 shares Mercantile Mutual Insurance Co.....$100 each
50 shares United States Steam Sugar Refining Company.....$100 each
10 shares American Express Co.....$100 each
50 shares Virginia Steamship Co.....$100 each
15 shares Union India Rubber Co.....$75 each
Pew in Church of the Messiah, middle aisle.
50 shares New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Co.....$100 each
$5,000 Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad 1st mortgage Bonds.
$3,000 Missouri State 6 per cent. Bonds.
$1,000 Virginia State 6 per cent. Bonds.
$7,000 New York and Erie Railroad Fourth mortgage Bonds.
$4,000 Belleville and Illinoistown Railroad 1st mortgage Bonds.

Securities received in addition to the regularly advertised list during every sale. Next regular sale on THURSDAY, July 21. Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every Monday and Thursday, or every day when-ever required, at 12½ o'clock, at the stock salesroom, No. 52 William-st., or Merchants' Exchange, as desired. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board on commission. Interest allowed on deposits and dividends collected. Sales also made of Real Estate at public or private sale when desired.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer, Broker and Banker,
No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

GEO. A. LEAVITT, Auctioneer.
BY GEORGE A. LEAVITT & CO., TRADE sale rooms, Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, for the sale of books, stationery, works of art, &c. Consignments solicited.
MONDAY, July 18,
Commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.,
On the premises, No. 64 Nassau st.
RECEIVER'S SALE—By order of the Supreme Court—The entire stock of stationery of Rich & Lourel, consisting of fine letter paper, assorted; flat cap, copying and notarial seal presses, blank books, envelopes, writing and copying inks, black and red; backgammon boards, chessmen, fancy inks, gold pens and pencils, writing desks—in all a most complete stock of staple and fancy stationery, together with the fixtures on the premises, and the lease of the store and two basements three years from May 1, 1859. Also, the complete fixtures of a blank book bindery. Particulars at sale. Catalogues now ready.

JOHN J. RENNIE, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—MAGNIFICENT HOUSEhold furniture at public auction, THIS DAY, at the private residence No. 70 West 26th-st., near 6th-av.; sale commencing at 10½ o'clock; consisting of drawing-room suites, 7-octave piano with stool and cover, etageres, bookcase, centre-tables, pier and mantel mirrors, lace curtains, oil-paintings, vases, statuary, velvet and Brussels carpets, rugs, and rosewood and mahogany bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, hair mattresses, feather beds, blankets, and dining-table, arm-chairs, lot glassware, china and silver ware; also, a large assortment of basement furniture, with which the sale will commence. For further particulars, see *Herald*.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF SCHOONER YACHT STARLIGHT AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, July 19, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange,
The schooner yacht STARLIGHT, her tackle, apparel and furniture, &c. Said vessel is about 50 tons burden, five years old in good order and well found in every respect. Has unusual accommodations for a vessel of her size, extra sails, awnings, anchors, boats, &c. She can be seen at the Atlantic Basin Brooklyn, on and after July 16. Sole possession. Full particulars can be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 14 Pine st.

By JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
TUESDAY, JULY 19, AT TWO O'CLOCK P. M., in Kent, near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, Furniture, mahogany chairs, extra tables, oval glass, oil paintings, bedsteads, feather beds mattresses, vases with flowers, washstands and toilet crockery, china tea set ivory-handled cutlery, three-ply ingrain carpet and oilcloths, matting, 2 cook-stoves &c., &c To Let—The above two-story and attic frame house, in good order. Rent $300. Possession on the 1st of August

CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD, Auctioneers.
SHERIFF'S SALE OF GROCERIES.—CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD, office No 115 Nassau-st., will sell THIS DAY, July 18, at 2 o'clock P. M., at No. 1,087 Broadway, all the right, title and interest of Philip M. Kniffin, which he had on July 11, 1859, or at any time thereafter, of, in and to a stock of teas, butter, lard and groceries of all kinds. Also, the unexpired term of the lease of said

MEDICAL.

THE ELEVENTH HOUR!—IT IS NOT TOO late; the lurking venom can be safely and surely eradicated; the worst stages of decay in the system yields to the wonder working "TRIDESMAR." Read "Human Frailty," a book sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors below McDougal, New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Sold also by

F. C. WELLS & CO.,
No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York.

And at APOTHECARIES' HALL,
Corner of Pineapple and Fulton sts., Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE OXYGENATED BITTERS.
THE OXYGENATED BITTERS.
THE OXYGENATED BITTERS.
AN UNFAILING REMEDY
AN UNFAILING REMEDY
AN UNFAILING REMEDY
FOR
DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION,
DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION,
DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION,
ACIDITY, FLATULENCY, HEARTBURN,
ACIDITY, FLATULENCY, HEARTBURN,
ACIDITY, FLATULENCY, HEARTBURN,
DEBILITY OF THE SYSTEM,
DEBILITY OF THE SYSTEM,
DEBILITY OF THE SYSTEM.
WATER-BRASH, OPPRESSION AFTER EATING,
WATER-BRASH, OPPRESSION AFTER EATING,
WATER-BRASH, OPPRESSION AFTER EATING,
JAUNDICE,
JAUNDICE,
JAUNDICE,
SICK HEADACHE, LOSS OF APPETITE,
SICK HEADACHE, LOSS OF APPETITE,
SICK HEADACHE, LOSS OF APPETITE,
LIVER COMPLAINT,
LIVER COMPLAINT,
LIVER COMPLAINT,
NEURALGIA, NERVOUSNESS,
NEURALGIA, NERVOUSNESS,
NEURALGIA, NERVOUSNESS,
FEVER AND AGUE, BILLIOUS COMPLAINTS,
FEVER AND AGUE, BILLIOUS COMPLAINTS,
FEVER AND AGUE, BILLIOUS COMPLAINTS,
AND
ALL KINDRED DISEASES,
ALL KINDRED DISEASES,
ALL KINDRED DISEASES,
THE OXYGENATED BITTERS
THE OXYGENATED BITTERS
THE OXYGENATED BITTERS

are prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & CO., Boston, and are for sale by Agents, Druggists and Dealers, both in city and country.

Everywhere,
Everywhere,
Everywhere.

FARQUAR'S MEDICATED
CALIFORNIA WINE AND BRANDY.

Pure juice of the grape with Peruvian bark, juniper rhubarb, &c., for diarrhœa, dyspepsia, pains in the bowels.

WEAK, DELICATE FEMALES, OR MALES Are strengthened by it. $1 a bottle. Depot No. 6 Varick-st., No. 100 Fulton-st., Rushton's, and Nos. 417 and 683 Broadway; Hayes', Brooklyn, and druggists generally.

CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D.,

Pupil of RICORD of Paris and also of Professors CARNOCHAN and VALENTINE MOTT, of this City, continues to be consulted on all Diseases of a Private Nature, Spermatorrhœa, &c. &c. at No. 61 Bleecker-st., a few doors east of Broadway. Complicated cases, including Scrofulous, Mercurial and Chronic affections, skillfully treated. Office hours from 9 to 3 and 6 to 9. Consultations in the principal languages.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE Are disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR. HUNTER at first, the Hunterian Dispensar, No. 3 Division-st, New York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. Secret and Solitary Habits.—Dr. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient, without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poison that taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st, Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

Still is daily to be witness some of the cases that are presented to Dr. H., where the disease has been driven into the system by quacks to break out again in the form of spots and ulcers on the body, pains in the joints and chest, night sweats and emaciation.

DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a large number of cases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild and there is no interruption to business. Dr. WATSON receives patients in separate consulting rooms, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M., at No. 439 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway.

Dr. WATSON'S Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, issued simultaneously in London and New-York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of PRIVATE DISEASES in all their different forms; and treats also in full of SPERMATORRHŒA, the result of early indiscretion, excess or other causes. Anecdotes plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, post paid. "Dr. WATSON'S Work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Journal*. Sold by the author, as above; also, by

CHAS. MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—DR. LEMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, 30th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo. cloth, about one hundred electrotyped engravings. Price $1. Sold also by Wm. A. Townsend & Co., No. 46 Walker-st., near Broadway. Among its contents is the Anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction European Hospital practice; quacks advertisers; fresh receipts and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment. At No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, three blocks above St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 9 A. M. to 2, and 5 to 8 evenings.

$500 REWARD.

DR. JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE.

It makes a speedy cure without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure or change in application to business. This desirable result is obtained in from two to ten days, and as it neither creates nausea nor offends the palate, and never allays vision by the use of opium, no interruption to usual pursuits, sound sleep, or healthy digestion, the disease is thus removed as speedily as is consistent with the production of a thorough and permanent cure. Price $1 per bottle. C. H. KING, General Agent. No. 178 Broadway, New-York; Redding, Boston; Swanton, Albany; Callender, Philadelphia. Also for sale as above, Ring's celebrated Rosewash, price 25 cents.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERFORMS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. Cure guaranteed, and the medicines provided for $1. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, all ladies in certain situations. Office No. 483 Broadway. Perfectly private, and so arranged that patients never meet. Consultations gratis; attendance till 8 P. M.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL *Private Treatise*, &c., offices corner of Houston and Crosby, (No. 139 Crosby,) hours 10½ to 2 and 6 to 9, Sunday excepted. The author's reputation in this specialty guarantees the most scientific and honorable treatment. Strictures, sexual inefficiency, &c., radically cured by means exclusively his own, the result of an immense experience. Recent cases of disease cured immediately.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Office consultations gratis. Address Dr. THIERS, 98 West 24th-st., New-York.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—THIS Medicine to be genuine must have my name as the only legal proprietor on each label, and my initials on the seal of every bottle. Nervous Rheumatism, Chorea, St. Vitus' Dance, Palpitation, Vertigo, Wakefulness and many other nervous diseases have been cured by this medicine. For sale by Druggists generally, and at No. 311 6th-av., New-York; large bottles $1.

Dr. J. T. STRATTON.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—UNPRINcipled scoundrels have put out a vile counterfeit. Remember, we have no agents in this City, and in Brooklyn the genuine can only be had of HAYES, No. 176 Fulton-st., who has been our agent for ten years. If you are deceived after this caution, it's your own fault. JOHN PYNE & CO., sole proprietors, No. 109 Nassau-st., N. Y.

$500 REWARD.—CROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE.—Of all remedies yet discovered, this is the most certain; it makes a speedy and permanent cure, without the least restriction in diet, drink or exposure, or change in application to business; many are cured in two days. Sold at the drug stores; at the Astor House No. 207 Broadway; and No. 100 Fulton-st., cor. William.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH.—UNION-SQUARE.—DR. BATES, DENtist, inserts indestructible Teeth upon frames warranted to masticate food. Plugging warranted not to fall out, and performed without pain. Cleaning and extracting without injuring the gums. Children's teeth regulated and advice given. No. 698 Broadway, corner Fifth-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the name of VANVLECK, READ & DREXEL, was on the 30th day of June, 1859, dissolved by mutual consent. The outstanding business will be settled by either partner at No. 40 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1859.

JASPER T. VANVLECK,
WILLIAM G. READ,
FRANCIS M. DREXEL,
FRANCIS A. DREXEL,
ANTHONY J. DREXEL,
JOSEPH W. DREXEL.

The undersigned have this day entered into copartnership, for the transaction of a General Banking and Collection Business, under the name and firm of READ, DREXEL & CO., No. 40 Wall-st., Manhattan Bank Building.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1859.

WILLIAM G. READ, } Of New-
ROBERT WINTHROP, } York.
FRANCIS M. DREXEL, } Of Phila-
FRANCIS A. DREXEL, } delphia.
ANTHONY J. DREXEL, } delphia.
JOSEPH W. DREXEL, } delphia.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of REDMAN & KELLOGG was dissolved on the first, by mutual consent.

The affairs of the late firm will be settled by JOSEPH F. REDMAN, who will continue the same business at No. 461 6th av.

JOSEPH F. REDMAN,
MINOT C. KELLOGG.

NEW-YORK, July 18, 1859.

STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
STEAMERS
SYLVAN GROVE, and SYLVAN SHORE,
Capt. LONGSTREET, Capt. MOODY.

LEAVE HARLEM		LEAVE PECK SLIP.	
6 A. M.	1 P. M.	7 A. M.	3:15 P. M.
7 A. M.	2 P. M.	8 A. M.	4:15 P. M.
8 A. M.	4:15 P. M.	9:15 A. M.	5:15 P. M.
9 A. M.	5:15 P. M.	11 A. M.	6:15 P. M.
10:30 A. M.	6:15 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	7:15 P. M.

Landing at 10th-st. and 120th-st. each way; connecting each trip with

BOATS TO HIGH BRIDGE,

and stages to Mott Haven, Melrose, Morrisania, Tremont, West Farms, &c.

Fare to Harlem, 6 cents.

J. M. WATSON, Secretary.

TIME TABLE—JULY, 1859.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—HIGGLANS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

Leave New-York.	Leave Red Bank.
Friday, July 15, 7:30 A. M.	Friday, July 15, 3:30 P. M.
Saturday, July 16, 8:30 A. M.	Saturday, July 16, 4 P. M.
Sunday, July 17, 8 A. M.	Sunday, July 17, 4 P. M.
Monday, July 18, 6 A. M.	Monday, July 18, 9:30 A. M.
Tuesday, July 19, 6:30 A. M.	Tuesday, July 19, 10 A. M.
Wednesday, July 20, 7 A. M.	Wednesday, July 20, 10:30 A. M.
Thursday, July 21, 7:30 A. M.	

TIME TABLE—JULY, 1859.

SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY, LONG BRANCH (direct.) AND BRANCH PORT.—The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. GEO. FRANK LEMON, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

Leave New-York.	Leave Branch Port.
Friday, July 15, 3:30 P. M.	Friday, July 15, 7 A. M.
Saturday, July 16, 3:30 P. M.	Saturday, July 16, 7 A. M.
Monday, July 18, 9:30 A. M.	Monday, July 18, 5:30 A. M.
Tuesday, July 19, 10 A. M.	Tuesday, July 19, 6 A. M.
Wednesday, July 20, 10:30 A. M.	Wednesday, July 20, 6:15 A. M.
	Thursday, July 21, 6:30 A. M.

PORTLAND AND NEW-YORK.—THE NEW and favorite steamship CHESAPEAKE, SIDNEY CROWELL Commander, leaves Portland every SATURDAY, and New-York from Pier No. 13 North River, every TUESDAY at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage and fare, including State-room $5. Running time about 30 hours. For passage or freight apply to EMERY & FOX, Portland. H. S. CROMWELL & Co., No. 86 West-st., New York.

WHITE MOUNTAINS.—This is the most direct and picturesque route from New-York to the White Mountains, via Long Island and Vineyard Sounds. The Glen House is only six hours ride from Portland.

NORTHERN PASSENGER ROUTE BY steamers FRANCIS SKIDDY and COMMODORE, from foot of Liberty-st., EVERY EVENING, except Saturday at 6 o'clock, to Troy, thence *via* Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad to Whitehall, there taking Lake steamers AMERICA, UNITED STATES or CANADA, for all ports on Lake Champlain, Montreal and Ogdensburg. Fare to Rutland, $3 50; Burlington $4 75; Plattsburgh, $5 50; Rouse's point, $6 25; Ogdensburgh, $7; Montreal, $8 25. Apply for through tickets, at Troy Steamboat Office, foot of Liberty-st.

DAILY LINE FOR GLEN COVE AND Roslyn, stopping at Bayle's Dock, Great Neck, and Sands Point. The fine new steamer LONG ISLAND will leave Pier No 32 East River, James-slip, EVERY AFTERNOON at 4 P. M. Returning leaves Roslyn at 6:30 and Glen Cove at 7:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9 o'clock.

YONKERS FERRY—LANDING AT RIVERdale Hudson Park, Tubby Hook, Fort Washington Carmansville, Manhattanville Strykers Bay 22d and Christopher sts. Steamer JOHN FARON EVERY DAY, from Jay-st Pier at 8½ A. M. and 1½ P. M. returning leave Yonkers at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. affording delightful excursions. Fare 10 cents each way.

FOR FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND STRATTONPORT.—The fast-sailing steamer KNOCH DEAN, Capt. REYNOLDS, will leave EVERY DAY (except Sunday,) Flushing, at 7½ A. M. and 1 P. M.; New-York, from Fulton Market Wharf, at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M., touching at College Point and Strattonport each way. Fare 15 cents.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR RONDOUT, Kingston, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie, landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New Hamburgh and Milton, each way. The fast and elegant steamer THOMAS POWELL, Capt. A. L. ANDERSON, leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY AFTERNOON at 3.45 o'clock.

FOR SAG HARBOR—LANDING AT ORIENT and GREENPORT EACH WAY.—The steamer CATALINE will leave Oliver-st., Pier No. 33 East River, EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock. Freight taken.

G. W. CORLIES, Agent.

DAILY FOR HARTFORD, DIRECT—FROM Peck-slip, East River, at 4 o'clock, P. M. steamers CITY OF HARTFORD, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS; and GRANITE STATE, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS.

DANIEL A. MILLS, Agent.

NEWARK, BERGEN POINT, AND NEWark EXCURSIONS DAILY, (SUNDAY EXCEPTED)—Fare 13 cents. Steamer TAMINEND, leaves Newark at 7½, and 1½ P. M., and foot of Barclay-st. New-York, at 10 A. M. and 4½ P. M., also, with parties, at Newark Bay House.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck-slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.

RICHARD PECK, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE 50 CENTS.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, E. R., every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in time to connect with Naugatuck, Housatonic and New-Haven Railroad.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer METAMORA, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PROCLAMATION BY THE MAYOR.—Whereas, Mrs. FANNIE DEANE HALSEY, a resident of this City, left her home on the first day of June, and her dead body was found on the fifth day of June last, in the water near Bay Ridge, in Kings county; and whereas, circumstances connected with the disappearance and death of Mrs. Halsey, warrant the suspicion that she was murdered: Now, therefore, I, Daniel F. Tiemann, Mayor of the City of New York, by virtue of the authority vested in me, do hereby offer a reward of Five Hundred Dollars for the apprehension and conviction of the murderer or murderers of the said Fannie Deane Halsey. The above reward will be paid on the certificate of the District Attorney that the arrest and conviction were secured by the person claiming the same.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal at the City Hall of the City of New York, on the ninth day of July, A. D. 1859.

DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Mayor.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, that I, BENJAMIN CARPENTER, have revoked and countermanded a certain Letter of Attorney executed by me in October, 1858, whereby Harvey L. Carpenter was authorized to conduct in my name the grocery business in the City of New-York, and in my name to buy and sell goods and merchandise appertaining to said business, and I hereby revoke all his power and authority to act for me derived from said Letter of Attorney, or from any source whatsoever. Dated New-York, July 16, 1859.

BENJAMIN CARPENTER.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Finance of the Board of Aldermen will meet in room No. 6 City Hall, on MONDAY AFTERNOON, 18th inst., at 2 o'clock. All persons having business before the Committee are hereby notified to be present.

JOHN J. BRADLEY,
THOS. W. ADAMS, } Committee.
JAMES OWEN,

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—JULY 11, 1859.—Notice is hereby given that a penalty of Five per Cent will be added, on the first day of August next, on all water rents remaining unpaid on that day.

M. VAN SCHAICK, President.

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—HENRY J. GRACEY, plaintiff, against AGNES JARVIS, widow of THOMAS N. JARVIS, deceased; Alexander Jarvis and Mary his wife; Jane Jarvis, widow of William Jarvis, deceased; Charles Jarvis, Thomas Jarvis, Peter Jarvis, Ellen Jarvis, Susan Jarvis and Emma Jarvis children of the said William Jarvis, deceased; John Jarvis and Ruth his wife; Mary Ann Wilson, formerly Mary Ann Jarvis and William Wilson her husband; Alexander Jarvis the younger, Mary Ann Jarvis, Nelson Jarvis, William Jarvis and Catharine Jarvis, children of James Jarvis, deceased, and James M. Neely, defendants.—Summons for relief, as amended.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office or the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at his office in the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 24th day of June, 1859, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 70 Wall-street in the said City, within twenty days after the service hereof on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

HENRY P. FESSENDEN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF AN order of the Supreme Court, granted as a Special Term and Circuit of said Court, held at Martinsburgh, June 24, 1859, notice is hereby given to all the creditors and members of, and all others in any way interested in, the Utica Insurance Company or its assets, or any part thereof, that WILLIAM C. MERRILL, Esq., the Referee in and by said order appointed will, at his office in Whitestown, Oneida County, and on the 30th day of July, 1859, at 10 o'clock A. M. on that day, proceed to the appointment of and appoint some fit and suitable person Receiver of the Utica Insurance Company. And will, at the same time and place, or at such other time and place to which said matter may be then and there adjourned, take and pass the accounts of GEORGE N. DANA, deceased, the late Receiver of said Company, and take such other proceedings as in and by said order directed.

UTICA, July 15, 1859.

WILLIAM B. DANA, Attorney.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD H. PENDLETON, late of the City of Washington, District of Columbia, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the Subscriber, at the office of CHURCHILL, JOHNSON & CO., No. 27 Murray-street, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-sixth day of October next.—Dated, New York, April 23, 1859.

PHILIP P. PENDLETON, Executor.

ap 26-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES O. PALMER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Esq., No. 74 Wall-st., (that being his place for transacting business,) in the City of New-York, on or before Oct. 23 next.—Dated, New-York, April 23, 1859.

ap26-law6mM. RUFUS PRIME, Administrator.

SHAFTING FOR SALE.—1,000 FEET OF FROM two to three and one half inch shafting with couplings, pulleys and belting to correspond. Can be had cheap by application to the subscriber.

THOMAS PALMER, No. 75 Duane-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Wednesday, June 1, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows:

7:45 A. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
8:30 A. M.—Mail train for Albany.
9:30 A. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
11:30 A. M.—For White Plains.
2:30 P. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
4:00 P. M.—White Plains.
4:30 P. M.—Dover Plains.
5:00 P. M.—White Plains.
5:15 P. M.—White Plains from White and Centre sts.
8:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE

6:00 A. M.—From White Plains.
6:30 A. M.—From Dover Plains.
8:40 A. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
7:00 A. M.—From White Plains.
9:30 A. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
11:30 A. M.—From White Plains.
1:00 P. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
3:00 P. M.—From White Plains.
5:00 P. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
6:00 P. M.—From White Plains.

W. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz: Dunkirk Express, at 9 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 9 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Harrison-st., via Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. Through Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse, at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing May 16, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 6:45 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:30 and 12 M., and 4 and 6 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 6, 1859. Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Hudson 3:20 P. M.; for Sing Sing 9:45 A. M., and 4 and 10:30 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7:15 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Tarrytown 9:45 and 4:30 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers Canal, Christopher, and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45 and 8:30 A. M., and 3:45 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD COMPANY leave Fulton Market Slip by steamer MATANO, at 9 A. M., and 1, 3:45 and 7:30 P. M., returning, leave Flushing at 6:30, 7:56, 10 A. M. and 1, 2:30, 4:45, and 6:40 P. M., stopping both ways at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown, and West Flushing. Extra trains will leave Hunter's Point, at 7:15, and 11 A. M.; fare by 11 A. M. train to Flushing, from Hunter's Point, only 10 cents; returning, at 1 P. M. at 15 cents to New-York by ferry; fare by regular trains, from Fulton Market Slip 25 cents. Extra trains for excursions on reasonable terms.

O. CHARLICK, President.

FOR SAVANNAH.—CHANGE OF DAY.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship HUNTSVILLE, JNO. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on THURSDAY, July 21, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations. $15, through tickets to New-Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery, Albany, Atlanta, Columbus, Macon, Augusta and principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one half per cent. Apply to

E. B. GRINNELL & CO., No. 68 West-st.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $1 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, &c. Through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—LEAVE BROOKlyn for Greenport, Riverhead, Yaphank, North Islip, and Deer-park, at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Farmingdale 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset, 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. For Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 4:30 1:30, 5:30 and 7:15 P. M.

FOR GREENPORT—LONG ISLAND RAILROAD TWICE DAILY FOR THE SUMMER.—Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, 10 A. M. Mail, and 3:30 P. M. Express. Returning—arrive in Brooklyn at 9:20 A. M. Express; and 4.10 P. M. Mail.

SARATOGA SPRINGS—SHARON SPRINGS.—Travellers taking the Morning Express Train on HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD, leaving Chambers at at 8 A. M. and 31st at 8:35 A. M., will arrive at the above places in time for dinner.

NEW-YORK TO THE WHITE MOUNTAINS and Lake Memphremagog, by the New-York and New-Haven and Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers Railroads. Office, corner 27th-st. and 4th-av.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—For Piermont, Nyack Hackensack, Englewood, &c. Leaves foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8:50 A. M. and 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. Leaves Piermont at 6, 7:45 A. M., 3:25 P. M.

PROPOSALS.

CENTRAL PARK.

OFFICE OF ARCHITECT-IN-CHIEF,
FIFTH AVENUE at 79th-st.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until Wednesday, July 20, at 12 M., for 50,000 to 65,000 feet of water pipe. The sizes of the pipe will run from three (3) to ten (10) inches, inside diameter.

The delivery to commence by Aug. 10, and the whole quantity to be delivered by Sept. 10 next.

Proposals for pipe of any other kind than cast-iron will include the laying and completion of the system for use, by Oct. 1 next, with a guarantee for two years, and must be accompanied by samples of proposed pipe, and description of the process of manufacture, and of the materials used, and the manner of laying the pipe, with references to places where the same has been used.

The trenching and back-filling will not be included in the contract.

Monthly estimates will be made as the work progresses, and 15 per cent. of the value of the same, at contract prices, will be retained until the whole is completed.

Specifications, together with any other information desired, will be furnished at this office on and after Thursday, July 14, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

Proposals should be accompanied by the names of two responsible persons as security for the faithful performance of the work.

The Commissioners of the Central Park reserve the right to reject any or all proposals.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Waterpipe," and addressed to the "Commissioners of the Central Park."

FRED. LAW OLMSTED,
Architect-in-Chief and Superintendent.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, School Officers of the Seventeenth Ward at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until WEDNESDAY the 20th day of July, instant, at 12 o'clock M., for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary to furnish Ward School No. 19, in Fourteenth street, in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specification on files and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each bidder. The School officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

WM. HIBBARD,
GEO. W. JEREMIAH,
FRANCIS DUNCAN,
JOHN J. DYMOND,
JAS. CUSHING, Jr.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, in behalf of the School Officers of the 16th Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, the 20th day of July inst., at 12 o'clock M., for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary to furnish Ward School No. 16, in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder.

The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

JOHN J. DEVLIN,
HENRY P. LEE,
ALEX. H. KEECH.

NAVY AGENCY, NEW-YORK, July 14, 1859.

SEALED PROPOSALS INDORSED.—PROposals for pork will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, for five hundred barrels of pork, to be of the best quality "Mess," and to be delivered at the Navy yard, Brooklyn, subject to the usual inspection, within five days after the notification of the bid.

GEO. N. SANDERS, Navy Agent.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSE FOR SALE—SUITABLE FOR A FAMILY PHYSICIAN.—A fine showy bay horse 15¾ hands high, plump, pony built, eight years old, sound and in superior condition. He is accustomed to City driving, not afraid of locomotives, or bands of music, and is in all respects a perfectly reliable animal that a lady or child can drive with safety. His present owner has used him for a coupe the last two years. Apply to JAMES, at Johnson's livery stable, corner of Broadway and 27th-st.

FOR SALE—BROTHER OF TRUSTEE.—A SORrel colt, (entire,) brother of the celebrated trotting horse "Trustee," (who trotted 20 miles within the hour,) acknowledged to compare favorably with the "old horse." Further description unnecessary. Also, a trotting mare, trotting wagon and sulky, three sets of harness and top wagon. Apply to JAMES BRIDGES, New Lots, L. I., nearly opposite John I. Snediker's Hotel.

SADDLE HORSE.—A PERFECT SADDLE-horse for sale; owner going to Europe; unexceptionable in all respects; six years old; color iron gray; half Arab; carries a lady; price $300. Apply to W. M. NEILL, No. 50 Exchange-place.

PERSONAL.

CHILD FOR ADOPTION.—A HEALTHY male child one week old, of good parentage, will be given, absolutely, to any satisfactory party, on application to Dr. BENNY, at the Manhattan Life Insurance Company, from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M.

DO UNTO OTHERS, &c.—MR. DAVIS SEXTON, the remains of the dead horse left in Rutgers-st, on Saturday must be removed to-day.

SHIPPING.

TO AMERICAN TRAVELERS IN EUROPE.
BAGGAGE AGENCY OFFICE, CANNING-PLACE, LIVERPOOL.

Mr. HENRY L. SHERLOCK, Baggage Agent, (Specially approved by the Commissioners of her Majesty's Customs,) respectfully offers his services to passengers, and especially to families on arriving at, or embarking from, this port, namely: To meet the steamer—superintend the requisite examination by customs officials—assessing and paying all duties chargeable on the clearing of baggage, and making all necessary arrangements attendant on arrival.

References permitted to Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., Bankers, New-York; J. S. Morgan, Esq., (of the firm of Geo. Peabody & Co.,) London.

ARRIVING.—If requested by previous mail, H. L. S. will engage rooms, meet the steamer, and relieve parties from all trouble.

EXTRA BAGGAGE.—The railway companies only allow 160 pounds of baggage for each first class passenger. All over that weight may be sent by luggage train at a greatly reduced cost from the extra charges on passenger trains.

Extra baggage can also be forwarded direct to Paris by steamer sailing from this port every Monday; or it can be stored here till required.

RETURNING—*Passages Engaged*.—Purchases made on the Continent and extra baggage may be forwarded direct to H. L. S. from the seaport, to be retained or shipped immediately, according to orders.

Baggage not wanted on the outward passage may be forwarded direct from London or elsewhere to H. L. S. by goods train, so as to arrive here at least two days previous to embarking.

HOTELS, &c.

Every information afforded as to routes, hotels, private apartments &c.

Articles for private use purchased and shipped out.

CHARGES.

Attendances on arriving and embarking—£2 2s., and upwards, according to trouble.

Arriving only—£1 1s., and upwards.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,

Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURD

The Zouaves.

From the Atlantic Monthly for August.

The decree of Oct. 1, 1830, approved by a royal ordinance March 21, 1831, created two battalions of Zouaves. To perceive the necessity for this body of troops, to understand the nature of the service required of them, and to obtain a just notion of their important position in African affairs, it will be necessary to glance, for a moment, at the previous history of Algeria under the Deys, and especially at the history of that Turkish militia which they were to replace—a body of irresponsible tyrants, which, since 1516, had exercised the greatest power in Africa, and had rendered their name hated and feared by the most distant tribes.

Algeria was settled in 1492, by Moors driven from Spain. They recognized a kind of allegiance to the Sultan of Turkey, which was, however, only nominal; he appointed their Emirs, but further than this there was no restraint on their actions. Hard pressed by the Spaniards in 1509, the Emirs sent in haste to Turkey for aid; and Barbarossa, a noted pirate, sailed to their help, drove out the Christians, but fixed upon the Moors the yoke of Turkish sovereignty. In 1516, he declared himself Sultan, or Dey, of Algiers; and his brother succeeding him, the Ottoman power was firmly established in he Northwest of Africa. Hated by the people of this great territory, both Moors and Arabs, menaced not only by their dissensions, but frequently attacked by the Christians from the North, there was but one method by which the Dey could maintain his power. He formed a large body of mercenary soldiers, drawn entirely from Turkey, united with himself and each other by a feeling of mutual dependence and common danger, and bound by no feeling of interest or affection to the inhabitants of the soil. Brave they were, as they proved in 1541 against CHARLES the Fifth, whose forces they defeated and nearly destroyed at Barbach,—in 1568, at the siege of Malta,—in 1572, in the sea-fight of Lepanto,—in many smaller combats at different times, defending their land triumphantly in 1775 against the Spaniards under O'REILLY and CANTELON. Hardy and ready they were, from the very necessity of the case; for they were hated and dreaded beyond measure by the Arabs, and theirs was a life of constant exertion. Other than united they could not be; nor they were in continual warfare of offence or of defence; they suppressed rebellion and anarchy,—for without a leader and union they had been cut off by the restless foe, whose piercing eyes watched, and whose daggers waited only *for the time*. In constant danger, they could not sink into that sloth that eats out the heart of Eastern and Southern nations; for it was only in unrest that safety lay;—he who slumbered on those burning plains, no less than the sleeper on Siberian ice, was lost utterly and without remedy.

This body of troops, called the Odjack, elected or deposed Deys at pleasure; the Dey, nominally their ruler, was in reality their tool. In one period of twenty years there were fifteen Deys, of whom four were deposed, one abdicated through fear, and one died peaceably in the exercise of his governing functions. In 1629, they declared the kingdom free from the domination of Turkey; soon after, they expelled the Kouloughis, or half-breed Turks, and enslaved the Moors. Admitting some of the latter to service in the militia, they never allowed them to hope for advancement in the State, or, what was the same thing, the army. Only Turks, or in some instances renegade Christians, could lead the soldiers, whom thus no feeling of local patriotism mollified in their course of savage cruelty, grinding the face of the poor natives till spirit and hope were lost and resistance ceased to be a settled idea in their minds.

Now, when the French navy came up to the port of Algiers, June 12, 1830, the unity between the soldiers and their master, HUSSEIN PACHA, was tottering on the verge of dissolution; a plot against his life had just been discovered; he had punished the ringleaders with death, and many who had been concerned in the conspiracy felt that there was no safety for them with him. Beaten constantly in every skirmish or battle, they conceived a high respect for the military genius of the invaders, and, ere the close of the Summer campaign, offered their services in a body to Gen. CLAUZEL; this offer he promptly declined, and they thereupon withdrew, carrying their swords to the aid of other Powers less scrupulous.

The news, however, that the terrible Odjack had offered themselves to serve under the French spread a lively terror through the Arab tribes, who, believing themselves about to suffer an aggravation of their already intolerable oppression, experienced a sensation of relief and an elevation of spirit no less marked, on hearing that the newly formed Government had rejected their services. Perceiving the feud in which these Algerine Prætorians were held by the tribes, Marshal CLAUZEL conceived the plan of replacing them by a corps of light infantry, consisting of two battalions, to perform the services of household troops, and to receive some name as significant as that held by their predecessors under the old *régime*. Consequently, after some consideration, the newly constituted body was called by the name of Zouaves, from the Arabic word Zouaoua.

The Zouaoua are a tribe, or rather a confederation of tribes, of the Kabyles, who inhabit the gorges of the Jurjura Mountains, the boundary of Algeria on the east, separating it from the province of Constantine. They are a brave, fierce, laborious people, whose submission to the Turks was never more than nominal; yet they were well known in the city of Algiers, whither they came frequently to exchange the products of their industry for the luxuries of comparative civilization. As they had the reputation of being the best soldiers in the Regency, and had occasionally lent their services to the Algerine princes, their name was given to the new military force; while, to give it the character of a French corps, the number of native soldiers received into its ranks was limited, and all its officers, from the highest to the lowest grade, were required to be native-born Frenchmen. The service in this corps was altogether voluntary, none being appointed to the Zouaves who did not seek the place; but there were found enough young and daring spirits who embraced with enthusiasm this life, so harassing, so full of privation, of rude labor, of constant peril. The first battalion was commanded by Major MAUMET; the second by Captain DUVIVIER, (since General,) who died in Paris, 1848, of wounds received in the African service. LEVAILLANT, (since General of Division,) VERGE, (now General of Brigade,) and MOLLIERE, who died Colonel, of wounds received at the siege of Rome, were officers in these first two battalions.

Scarcely six weeks had elapsed since their formation, when the Zouaves took the field under Marshal CLAUZEL, marching against Medeah, an important station in the heart of Western Algeria. On the hill of Mouzaia they fought their first battle, in which they were completely successful. They remained two months as a garrison in Medeah. Here they showed proofs of a valor and patience most extraordinary. Left alone in a frontier post, constantly in the vicinity of a savage foe, watching and fighting night and day, leaving the gun only to take up the spade, compelled to create everything they needed, reduced to the last extremities for food, cut off from all communications—it was a rough trial for this little handful of new soldiers. The place was often attacked; they were always at their posts; till in the last days of April they were recalled, and the fortress yielded up to the feeble Bey whom the French had decided to establish there. In June, troubles having again arisen, Gen. BERTHEZENE conducted some troops of the regular army to Medeah, to which was added the second battalion of Zouaves, under its gallant Captain, DUVIVIER. On his return, the troops were attacked with fury on the hill of Mouzaia, the spot where the Zouaves had in February of the same year received their baptism of fire. Wearied with the long night-march, borne down by insupportable heat, stretched in a long straggling line through mountain-passes, the Commander of the van severely wounded at the first discharge, they themselves separated, without chiefs, and surrounded by enemies, the French troops recoiled; when DUVIVIER, seeing the peril that menaced the army, advanced with his battalion. Shouting their war-cry, they rushed on the Kabyles, supported by the volunteers of the Chart, or French Zouaves, thundering forth the Marseillaise; turning the pursuers into pursued, they covered the retreat of their associates to the farm of Mouzaia, where the army rallied and proceeded without further loss to Algiers. This retreat, and its attendant circumstances, made the Zouaves, before regarded, if not with contempt, at least with dislike, *free of the camp*.

But now the losses sustained by the two battalions began to be seriously felt—for the growing hostility of the Arabs rendered it difficult to recruit from native sources; and an ordinance of the King, dated march 7, 1833, united the two battalions into one, consisting of ten companies, eight of which were to be exclusively European, and two to be *not* exclusively Algerine—it being required that in each native company there should be at least twelve Frenchmen. DUVIVIER was called to Bougie; MAUMET was compelled by his wounds to return to Paris; Capt. LAMORICIERE was, therefore, appointed chief of the united battalions, having given proof of his capacity in every way,—whether as soldier, linguist, or negotiator,—being a wise and prudent man. It is to the training the Zouaves received under this remarkable man that much of their subsequent success must be ascribed. In his dealings with the Arabs he had shown himself the first who could treat with them by other means than the rifle or bayonet. In his capacity of Lieutenant-Colonel of Zouaves he showed talents of a high order. He infused into them the spirit, the activity, the boldness and impetuosity which he himself so remarkably possessed, with a certain independence of character which demanded from those who commanded them a resolute firmness on essential, and a dignified indulgence on unessential points. To the course of discipline used by him, and still maintained in this arm of the service, are due their tremendous working power, their tirelessness, their self-dependence, and all their qualities differing from those of other soldiers; so that by his means one of the most irregular species of warfare has produced a body of irresistible regular soldiers, and border combats have given rise to the most rigid discipline in the world.

The post of Dely Ibrahim was assigned to the Zouaves. At this place they were obliged to work laboriously, making for themselves whatever was needed; whether as masons, ditchers, blacksmiths, carpenters or farmers—whatever business was to be performed, they were, or learned to be, sufficient for it. No idlers in that camp,—each must earn his daily bread. What time was not devoted to labor was given to the practice of arms and the acquisition of instruction in all departments of military science; so that many a soldier was there fitted for the position he afterwards acquired, of officer, colonel, or general. To fence with the mounted bayonet, to wrestle, to leap, to climb, to run for miles, to swim, to make and to destroy temporary bridges, to throw up earth-walls, to carry great weights, to do, in short, what Indians learn to do, and much that they do not learn,—these served as the relaxations of the unwearied Zouaves. To vary the monotony of such a life, there was enough adventure to be found for the seeking—now an incursion into the Sahel, or into the plains of Mitidja, or a wild foray through the northern gorges of the Atlas. Day by day progress appeared; they learned to march rapidly and long, to sustain the extremes of hunger, thirst and weather, and to manœuvre with intelligent precision; diligently fitting themselves—in industry, discipline and warlike education—for the position they had to fill. Their costume and equipment were brought near perfection; they wore the Turkish dress, slightly modified—a dress perfectly suited to the changes of that climate, and without which their movements would have been cramped and constrained. Only the officers retained the uniform of the hussars, which is rich and easy to wear. The cost of a suitable Turkish uniform would have been too heavy for them, besides that the dress of a Turk of rank is somewhat ridiculous. Certain officers on the march used, however, to wear the *fez*, or, as the Arabs called it, the *chechia*. LAMORICIERE was known in Algeria as *Bou Chechia*, or *Pops with the Cap*,—as he was known later in Oran as *Bou Araous*, *Pops with the Stick*. One finds, however, nothing of Orientalism in the regulations of this body of troops; not the least negligence or slovenness is allowed in the most trifling detail. In fine, the care, and that descending to note the smallest minutiæ, which brought this race of soldiers to such a pitch of perfection, leaving them their gayety and sprightliness, and, notwithstanding the rigidness of the discipline, giving solidity and precision to irregular troops, was rewarded by success unparalleled in history. It was the best practical school for soldiers and officers; and many of the best generals in the French army began their military career in the wild guerrilla combats or the patient camp life of this band of heroes.

Nearly two years had passed away in this training, when Marshal CLAUZEL returned to Africa, and led the Zouaves, whose fitness for the service he well knew, into Oran. Here they added fresh laurels to those already acquired. In the expedition of Mascara, where they fought under the eye of the Duke of ORLEANS, they covered themselves with glory; insomuch that on his return to Paris he procured a decree 1835, constituting the First Regiment of Zouaves, of two battalions, of six companies each, and, should occasion justify the measure, of ten companies. LAMORICIERE continued in command.

In 1836 the Zouaves again took the hill of Mouzaia. This time they razed its fortifications even with the ground, and returned to Algiers, where they remained during Gen. CLAUZEL's first and unfortunate expedition into Constantine, the eastern province of French Africa. In 1837 the second expedition was made, and in this the Zouaves took part. One of the divisions of the army was under the command of the Duke of NEMOURS. In this division were the Zouaves under LAMORICIERE, who here showed themselves worthy of their renown. Fighting by the side of the most excellent soldiers in the regular army, they proved themselves bravest where all were brave. They were placed at the head of the first column of attack. LAMORICIERE was the first officer on the breach, and carried all before him. The soldiers whom he had trained supported him nobly; but when they had won the day, they found that many companies were decimated, some nearly annihilated; numbers of their officers were dead in the breach. "Those who are not mortally wounded rejoice at this great success," said an officer to the Duke; and it was a significant sentence.

To form some notion of those troops, among whom the Zouaves showed themselves like the gods in the war of Troy, one anecdote will suffice, chosen from many which prove the valor of the army generally. The rear-guard at Mansourah was under the command of CHANGARNIER; it was reduced to three hundred men; he halted this little troop and said, "Come, my men, look these fellows in the face; they are six thousand, you are three hundred; surely the match is even." This speech was sufficient. The Frenchmen awaited the onset till the enemy was within pistol-shot; then, after a murderous volley, they charged on the Arabs, who broke and fled in dismay. During the remainder of the day they would not approach this band nearer than long rifle range.

The siege of Constantine may properly be said to have ended the war of occupation in Africa. Hitherto we have seen the Zouaves only in time of active war, or in the defence of hill forts, obliged to unity through fear of an ever-menacing foe, and laboring for their own preservation or comfort only; but now commenced a new training for them, no less severe and dangerous, in which they showed themselves equally willing and competent,—a war against stubborn Nature in all her most forbidding aspects. Under the blazing suns of that tropical climate they recommended at Coleah the work already begun at Dely Ibrahim; ditches were to be dug, works thrown up, roads made, draining accomplished, farms tended, all that was necessary for the establishment of those permanent colonies which France was so anxious to settle in Algeria was to be done by the Zouaves; yet, despite that terrible labor, the danger and hardship, the sickness and death, the ranks of the regiment filled up rapidly; and, joined by the wrecks of the battalion of Mechouar, they were kept full to overflowing. This battalion of Mechouar was a troop left by CLAUZEL in the *mechouar*, or citadel, of Tlemcen, in the west of Oran, under the command of Captain CAVAIGNAC; on the conclusion of the war, in 1837, they, of course, returned to their regiment at Coleah.

This deceitful peace lasted only till 1839. In this year the vigilant colonel of Zouaves perceived in his native troops, alarming symptoms of mutiny, and learned, to his surprise, that they were in a ripe condition for revolt. Wild Santons of the desert, emissaries, doubtless, of Abd-el-Kader, held secret meetings near the camp; many soldiers attended them, and were seduced by artfully prepared inflammatory harangues and prophecies. In the month of December, 1839, at the raising of the standard of Islam, the natives flocked in vast numbers to rid the land of the Christians; and most of the native Zouaves deserted to join the fortunes of the prince whom they reverenced as a prophet. Old soldiers, trained in the French service to a thorough acquaintance with European tactics, and gray with battling long for LAMORICIERE, suddenly left him, and by their knowledge of the art of war gave great advantage to the Arab force. In their combats with the Sultan, the Zouaves not unfrequently found that a sharp resistance or a masterly retreat on the part of the enemy was executed under the direction of one of their former comrades in arms. It was a critical moment for the Zouaves; but at the announcement of the renewal of hostilities volunteers flowed in on all sides, whether of young men full of ardor and excitement, or, as in many instances, of old soldiers who had already served their time. After a winter of petty skirmishing and re-establishing in Algeria the semblance of security, the Duke of Orleans led the army, considerably reinforced, in a raid against the Arabs under Abd-el-Kader, in their own territory. The Zouaves accompanied this expedition, and whether in their charges against the mountaineers, who, with the aid of the Arab regulars, defended each pass, or sustained the shock of the provincial cavalry, or even standing unmoved before the attack of Abd el-Kader's terrible Reds," they maintained their character of rapid, intrepid, and successful soldiers. What names we find in this regiment! LAMORICIERE, REGNAULT, (now General of Division,) CAVAIGNAC, LEFLO, (now General of Brigade,) and ST. ARNAUD, who died Marshal of France two days after the victory of the Alma.

A singular instance of the *handiness* of the Zouaves is found in the notice of their forced march on this campaign, undertaken May 20, to support the retreating Seventeenth Light Infantry. Their cartridges were fired away, the regulars of ABD EL-KADER were upon them, and nothing seemed to remain but an heroic death, when, "Comrades," cried one, "see, here are stones!" Not a word more; each caught the hint, and, with simultaneous volleys of stones, drove off the charging enemy, and broke their way to where the remains of the Seventeenth rallied under Col. BEDEAU, after a retreat more properly to be called a continual attack.

Hard at work during the Winter of 1840-41, Gen. BUGEAUD found these indefatigable soldiers in perfect condition to take the field again, when he landed in April. There had been sharp fighting during the past year at Mouzaia, in which the Zouaves always led the van, and were, as in every engagement they ever fought, covered with honor. The Second, electrified by the example of its officers, and led by Col. CHANGARNIER, flung itself on the intrenchments; the redoubts were carried, etc. At the same time, in the other column, LAMORICIERE led the way with his Zouaves, followed by the other troops. The Zouaves surmounted the almost impassable cliffs, attacked and carried two lines of intrenchment, and, in the teeth of a murderous fire, forced a third; a few moments later the two columns joined, and, rushing up the acclivity, planted the flag of France on the highest peak of the Atlas."[1] Little variation is found in the reports of generals concerning the Zouaves at this time; they say of these troops always, "The First," or "The Second, was covered with glory."

But now, with the arrival of BUGEAUD, the war in Africa was changed; hitherto it had been a mere war of occupation,—a holding of the ground already French against the attacking Arabs; now it was to be a duel, a war of devastation; thus only could France hope to tame the indefatigable ABD-EL-KADER, and permanently hold her own. The trouble was not so much to fight him as to get near enough to fight him; for he pursued a truly Fabrian policy, and being lighter armed was consequently swifter than the invaders. Under Marshal CLAUZEL, the French, drawing with them the heavy wagons and munitions of European warfare, were obliged to follow the high-roads, and the Arabs could never be taken by surprise; scouts gave information of their numbers, and after harrassing marches they would find that the foe had either retreated to unknown fastnesses or assembled on the spot in prodigious force. Now LAMORICIERE proposed a plan, in the execution of which he was eminently successful. BUGEAUD's design was, to follow the Arabs into the desert, to climb the steep mountains, to plunge into their chasms, to storm every hill-fort, and to drive, step by step, the swift ABD-EL-KADER far from the land which his presence so troubled; but how? for swift troops are light-armed, to carry no luggage, and but little provision; and to follow without food the Arabs, who concealed food in *silos*, *caches* in the ground, seemed hopeless. LAMORICIERE required but his Zouaves, who carried only four days' provisions, and no baggage of any sort; when they drew near any of these *silos*, which were always, of course, in the vicinity of the deserted villages, he spread out his troops in a long crescent, and they advanced slowly, rooting up the ground with their bayonets till some one struck on the stone or pebbles covering the precious deposit. Thus, without wagons, trained to tireless activity, they could follow the Arabs from *douar* to *douar*, with little delay, and with fatal effect.

Great reinforcements were sent to Africa, and the Zouaves were not forgotten; for, in the royal ordinance of September 8th, 1841, the regiment was raised to three battalions of nine companies; only one of the nine, however, could receive natives, so that but three native companies now existed, and few Algerines were found even in these. The reasons seem to have been threefold: first, the danger from mutiny; second, the evils arising from the mixture of the two races, which had augmented their vices, without a corresponding improvement in their good qualities; third, and perhaps the most important of all, the discontent very properly felt by the French Zouaves, who were compelled to work at the trenches, to dig, to plant, &c., while the Musulmans utterly refused to take part in this, to their mind, degrading toil. The Gordian knot was cut, and all difficulty done away, by making this regiment, in effect, exclusively European. Thus reorganized and reinforced, the regiment, on receiving the standard sent it by the King, immediately separated—one battalion marching for Oran, one for Constantine, while the other remained at Blidah, in Algeria.

The year 1842 was full of great results: the new system worked well, great numbers of tribes laid down their arms and swore fealty to France and the provinces were more than nominally in the hands of the French. Still many of the more distant and powerful tribes held to their allegiance to the Prophet Sultan. The war gradually took on itself the form of a civil contest, and mutual animosities gave rise to many occasions for sanguinary combats; one of these, in the valley of the Cheliff, September, 1842, lasted uninterruptingly for thirty-six hours! In this battle, and that of Oued Foddah, and, in fact, in almost every battle of those years, the Zouaves took an honorable part. In mountain fights, long marches over burning sands, reviews of cavalry, at Jurjura, Ouarsenis, among the Beni Menasser, at the Smaiah, in the struggles of BARRAL with the Moroccan cavalry, and in the memorable battle of Isly, the did good service; their history was but a narrative of brilliant exploits. In many of their hill fights, the deserters of 1839 gave much trouble. In the skirmish, 1844, on the south side of the Aurés, in which Capt. ESPINASSE (died General of Division, Magenta, June 6, 1859) was concerned, and wounded four times, an old native Zouave commanded the Kabyles, and defended their principal position with much skill.

In fine, to recount the hundredth part of their deeds,—to make out a list of their soldiers, sub-officers, or officers who have been since promoted to high honors,—to trace minutely each step by which they mounted to their present position, would be to write, not an article, but a book. In 1842 the natives disappeared finally from their ranks; the best and bravest soldiers in the African army eagerly sought their places, attracted by the uniform, the manner of life, the constant danger and no less constant excitement, the liberty allowed, the glory ever open to all. As their numbers were decimated by the continual warfare, the ranks were immediately filled by the descendants of those brave Gauls who once said, "If the heavens fall what care we? We will support them on the points of our lances!" In 1848, the Zouaves received a large accession from Paris; the *gamins* of the Revolution were sent to them in great numbers; out of this unpromising, rebellious material, some of the finest of these admirable troops have been made. And now, when the entry into this regiment was longed for by so many, as a species of promotion, on the 13th of February, 1852, LOUIS NAPOLEON, then President of the Republic, decreed that three regiments of Zouaves be formed, each on one of the three battalions as a nucleus, taking the number of the battalion as its own. Thus the first regiment was formed at Blidah, in Algiers; the second at Oran, in Oran; the third at Constantine, in the province of Constantine. Officers of the corps of infantry were eligible to the new regiments, holding the same grade; the men were to be drawn from any infantry corps in the army, on their own application, if the Minister of War saw proper. None were accepted but men physically and morally in excellent condition; the officers had, for the most part, already served with credit; the under-officers and soldiers had been many years in the service; and even many corporals, and not a few ensigns and lieutenants, voluntarily relinquished their positions to serve in the rank-and-file of the new corps. So, occupied in pacificating and securing the three provinces, the regiments lost nothing of their former renown; obedient as soldiers, and fearless of danger, it was no idle compliment paid them by Louis Napoleon, when, in the winter of 1853-4, he said, "If the war break out, we must show our Zouaves to the Russians." They were a body trained in the school of a terrible experience of twenty-four years; they had learned, like the lion-hunter, Gerard, to take death by the mane, and look into his fiery eyes without blenching; they were fit for this service, which demanded the best nerve of the two most powerful nations of the world. What they did there is known to all; at the battle of the Alma, Marshal St. Arnaud was unable to repress his admiration, calling them "the bravest soldiers in the world." All Europe, at first wondering at these strange troops, with their wild dress, their half-savage manners, and strange method of warfare found speedy cause to admire their courage and success. France was proud of their renown, and they became immensely popular in Paris, sure proof of their remarkable qualities. Their oddities, their courage, their imperfect knowledge of the distinctions of *meum* and *tuum*, their wondering, childlike simplicity, furnished themes for endless songs and caricatures; the comedy of "Les Zouaves" met with great success; and the cant name for them, "Zouzou," is to be heard at any time in the streets. In 1855, the Fourth Zouaves was created, consisting of but two battalions, and enrolled in the Imperial Guard; they are distinguished from the others by wearing a white turban, while that of the other regiments is green; since the formation of this regiment, no new corps have been added. The peace with Russia, in 1856, was not peace for the Zouaves, who returned, desiring nothing better, to Africa, where in the continued war, they found congenial employment till the final submission of the last tribes, July 15, 1857, dissolved the army of Kabylia, and made them, perforce, peaceful, till the 26th of April of this year brought them to win fresh laurels on a new field.

Vague reports, assertions without proof, have been not unfrequently made, to the effect that the Zouaves are in character cruel, dissolute, and excessively given to hard drinking. That they are absolutely free from the first charge I shall not attempt to deny; that they are more so than other men in like circumstances there is no proof; there is even good reason to state the contrary, if we may judge by instances, of which, for want of space, one shall suffice here. The Zouaves were in the van of the army, on their march towards the Tell; in their charge was a large body of prisoners, wounded, and helpless women, old men and children, whom they were conducting to the Tell, to restore them to their homes. The weather was intensely hot, even for Africa; the nearest well was eleven leagues distant; and the sufferings of the poor people must have been dreadful indeed. Mothers flung down their infants on the burning sand, and pressed madly on to save themselves from the last horrible of deaths; old men and boys sunk exhausted, panting, declaring they could go no farther. "Then it was," says an eye witness, "that the Zouaves behaved like very Sisters of Charity, rather than rough-bearded soldiers; they divided their last morsel with these unfortunates, gave them drink from their own scanty stores, and, putting their canteens to the mouths of the dying, revived them with the precious draught. They raised the screaming infants, overturned and held ewes, that they might suckle the poor creatures, abandoned in despair by their mothers, and, in many instances, carried them the whole distance in their arms. At night they ate nothing, giving their food to the helpless prisoners, whose lives they thus saved at the risk of their own." If in war they "imitate the action of the tiger," we have every reason to believe that in peace they are, to say the least, not less humane than others.

The author of *Recollections of an Officer* sums up the character of the Zouaves in a few words which clear them from the other two charges, those of dissoluteness and drunkenness. He says,—"Beside the condition of success resulting from the first organization, it must be said, that, somewhat later, the happy idea came to be adopted, of giving to the Zouaves, destined to fight in the light-armed troops, the costume of *Chasseurs-à-pied*. The recruitment added also not a little to the reputation which the Zouaves so rapidly acquired; the soldiers are all drawn, not from conscripts, but from applicants for the service. Many are Parisians, or, at all events, inhabitants of the other great French cities; most have already served—are therefore inured to the work,—accustomed to privations which they undergo gaily,—to fatigues, at which they joke,—to dangers in battle, which they treat as mere play. They are proud of their uniform, which does not resemble that of any other corps—proud of that name, *Zouave*, of mysterious origin—proud of the splendid actions with which each succeeding day enriches the history of their troops—happy in the liberty they experience, both in garrison and on expeditions. It is said that the Zouaves love wine; it is true; but they are rarely seen intoxicated; they seek the pleasures of conviviality, not the imbrutement of drunkenness. Those regiments count in their ranks officers, who, *ennuied* by a lazy life, have taken up the musket and *chechia*—under-officers, who, having already served, brave, even rash, seek to win their epaulettes anew in this hard service, and gain either a glorious position or a glorious death—old officers of the *garde mobile*—broad-shouldered marines who have served their time on shipboard, accustomed to cannon and the thundering of the tempest—young men of family, desirous to replace with the red ribbon of the Legion of Honor, bought and colored with their blood, the dishonor of a life gaped wearily away on the pavements of Paris.

"Composed of such elements, one can scarcely imagine the body of Zouaves other than brilliant in the field of battle. The officers are generally chosen from the regiments of the line, men remarkable for strength, courage and prudence; full of energy, pushing the love of their colors to its last limit, always ready to confront death, and to run up to meet danger, they seek glory rather than promotion. To train up their soldiers, to give them an example, in their own persons of all the military virtues, such are their only cares. Our ancestors said *Noblesse oblige*; these choose the same motto. Their nobility is not that of old family titles, but the uniform in which they are clothed, the title of officer of Zouaves. *Esprit de corps*, that religion of the soldier, is carried by the Zouaves to its highest pitch; the common soldiers would not consent to change their turban for the epaulettes of an ensign in the other service; and many an ensign, and not a few captains, have preferred to await their advancement in the Zouaves rather than immediately obtain it by entering other regiments. There exists, moreover, between the soldiers and officers, a military fraternity, which, far from destroying discipline, tends rather to draw more closely its bonds. The officer sees in his men rather companions in danger and in glory than inferiors; he willingly attends to their complaints, and tries to spare them all unnecessary privations. Where they are exposed to difficulties, he does not hesitate to employ all the means in his power to aid them. In return, the soldier professes for his officer an affection, a devotion, a sort of filial respect. Discipline, he knows, must be severe, and he does not grumble at its penalties. In battle, he does not abandon his chief; he watches over him, will die for his safety, will not let him fall into the hands of the enemy if wounded. At the bivouac he makes the officer's fire, though his own should die for want of fuel; cares for his horse, arranges his furniture; if any delicacy in the way of food can be procured, he brings it to the chief. Convinced of the desire of their master that the soldiers shall be well fed, the Zouaves often insist that a part of their pay be expended for procuring the provisions of the tribe." The Colonel is the man most venerated by these soldiers, who look upon him as the father of the family. They are proud of the Colonel's success, and happy to have contributed to his honor or advancement. When an order comes directly from him, be sure it will be religiously obeyed. 'When *papa* says anything,' they repeat, one to another, 'it must be done. Papa knows it is *already* done; he wants us to be the best children possible.' In critical moments, the colonel can use the severest Draconian code, without having anything to fear from the disapprobation of his men."

[1] [Advertisement.]

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MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JULY 16.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '74	101¾	200	Reading R	s10	44⅞
5,000	do	b5	101¾	700	Mich. Cent. R	s30	43
4,000	Virginia 6s	s60	98¾	100	do	c	43¾
15,000	do	94	500	do	b30	43½
1,000	Missouri St. 6s	c	83½	350	do	c	43⅜
5,000	do	s15	83¾	100	do	b60	43¾
2,000	do	s30	83½	200	Clev. & Tol. R		25¾
15,000	do	c	83½	900	do	b60	25¾
1,000	Cal. St. 7s. Bds		81½	100	Mich. S. & N. Ind. R.		8
500	N. Y. Cen. R. 6s		89	350	M. S. & N. I. G. Stk.	s30	25¼
100	Ill. Cen R. Bds		84	100	do	c	25⅜
5,000	7 cr. H. & A. 2d M.		36	200	do	c	25⅜
1,000	L. E. & W. 2d M. Bs		61	50	do	b10	25¾
14,000	Han. & St. J. R. Bs		65	200	do	s10	26
50	Bank of New-York	100	¾	100	do	b10	25
30	Bank of America	111	¾	250	do	s30	25
20	Chatham Bank		90	9	do		24⅞
26	Penn Coal Co		86	50	Panama R	s3	117¾
25	Del. & Hud. Ca Co	89	¼	100	do	b30	118
50	do	s30	89	50	do	c	117⅝
50	Pac. Mail St. Co		68¼	50	do	b30	117¾
50	do	s5	68¾	400	Gal. & Chi. R.	b10	64¾
50	do		69	100	do	bwk	64¾
50	N. Y. Central R	s60	73¾	50	do	b60	65
150	do	s30	74	50	do	s20	64¾
450	do		74½	100	do	c	64¾
300	do	b30	74½	50	do	s30	64¾
750	do		74¾	50	do	b30	65
450	do	b30	74¾	100	do	b10	65
100	do	nw	74¾	150	Chi. & R. I. R'l'd		61¾
50	Erie Railroad		6¾	350	do		61¾
200	Reading Railroad	c	44¾	100	do	b10	6 3¼
1,080	do	b60	44¾	200	do	s30	61¾
460	do	s3	44¾				

MONDAY, July 18, A. M.

The Foreign Trade at the port of New-York for the past week was quite active in the Import entries, which, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, amount to $6,289,710, against $4,231,509 same week last year. And also in the movement of Specie, the total of which, including $1,337,076 by the *Vanderbilt*, on Saturday afternoon (this sum not yet officially reported from the Custom House), is $2,488,250, against $637,240 same week last season. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods amount to $1,055,033, against $1,003,183 same week last year. The Customs Duties paid into the Sub-Treasury during the week amount to $1,244,000. The balance on Saturday afternoon stood $4,282,670 against $4,278,440 at the close of the previous week. The Bank Averages had the advantage, during part of the week, of the California remittance of $1,741,879, so that notwithstanding the large Export movement, which occurred at the close, we look for a partial gain in Specie on the Statement to be made up this afternoon.

The large Banks down town, we find, run, in the aggregate, rather better than last week, and the probability is, the line will be increased to about $23,000,000 against $22,494,679 on the last return. It is possible the up-town returns may vary the result.

The Trade returns for the fiscal year, ending 30th June, having been completed and published in tabular form a few days ago, we now resume our weekly comparisons as for the calendar year, beginning 1st January last, since when, to 1st July, the Import entries at the port of New-York, exclusive of Foreign Specie, were.....$128,039,000
Add two weeks in July..... 10 771,884

Total to date.....$138,810,884
To same time in 1858..... 66 694 640

Increase since Jan. 1, 1859.....$72,116,244

The Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles reexported from 1st January to 1st July, were.....$31,609,000
Add two weeks in July..... 2,181,915

Total since Jan. 1.....$33,790,916
To same date 1858..... 33,942,943

Decrease to date.....$152,028

The Export of Specie from 1st January to 1st July, 1859, was.....$33,198,000
Add since 1st July..... 5,752,268

Total to date.....$38,950,268
To same time 1858..... 13,561 279

Increase to date.....$25,388,989

The changes in the Money Market during the week are equal to ¼@1 ℔ cent. both in loans on demand to the Brokers and on discounts within 90 days' date. The longer date paper, as a general remark, was much the same as before, say 7 ℔ cent. for very choice selections 4@6 months' bills, and 7¼@9 ℔ cent. for fair names, The Stock Brokers have been getting Money at 5 ℔ cent. on first-class collateral, though at the close some of the private lenders, who are also shippers of Specie, either called in part of their loans or advanced the rate to 5¼@6 ℔ cent. Thirty and Sixty day prime acceptances are taken at Bank as low as 6 ℔ cent. The Exchanges on Europe are squared by the Specie standard, especially on the Continent, most of the business on Paris being drawn at short sight with the view of covering the bills by the transmission of Bullion. On England, the standard drawers and also the holders of Canadian and Southern Bank bills get 110¼@110¾ at 60 days' sight. Short Sight on London is made at 110¼@110¾ ℔ cent., the difference being nominally small for the time and discount saved on the other side.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New Loan of U. S	101⅛@101⅛
N. Y. Central	73¾@75¼
New-York and Erie	6¾@6¾
Reading	44¾@45
Rock Island	59¾@62½
Michigan Southern	8@8¾
Michigan Southern preferred	24¼@25¼
Michigan Central	40¾@44@43¾
Toledo	24¼@26
Galena	63¾@65¼
Illinois Central	63¾@65
Panama	116¾@118
Pacific Mail	68¾@70
Missouris	82¼@83¾
Virginias	94¼@94¾
Tennessees	88¾@90
Illinois Central Bonds	84@84
Hudson River	32@33¼
Harlem Preferred	35@36¼
Delaware and Hudson	88@89

The Stock dealings of the past week improved in activity, and prices on the above comparative list show a general advance. The course of the market during the week was characterized by occasional and partial reaction, but the tone was almost uniformly firm and upward. The *Bull* account is believed to have been strengthened both in numbers and confidence. The daily help to prices is said by the other side *not* to come from the public, yet the orders are pretty constant and certainly imply faith in the recovery of the market somewhere beyond the Board-room. It is not our province to predict how long the change will continue, any more than to jump to the conclusion, with some of our sapient neighbors, that the rise—coming unexpected to them—must soon give out. But content to receive the actual advance of the week we have only to add that the prices made on the Street, on Saturday, after the adjournment of the morning sales—no afternoon session being held—were the highest of the six days, and the deliveries of cash stock the most difficult. The demand seemed to run upon a variety of Shares strongest perhaps on New-York Central, the certificates of which were scarce, but quite pressing also upon Rock Island, Galena, Michigan Central and Pacific Mail, all at a sudden additional rise of ¼@⅜ ℔ cent., and even 1@1¼ on Pacific Mail from the printed sale. There was an inquiry also for Missouri Sixes, which after selling at 83¾ at the Board, stood 83¾ on the Street. The considerable export demand for Bullion, which was partially effective on Fri